The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Train's Arrest Repudiated by the British Government.

Probable Ratification of the Danish West India Treaty.

Assurance of the Peaceful Intentions of the French Government.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Mr. Train's Arrest Repudiated by the British Government—The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

It is officially denied, and in the most positive manner, that any orders or dispatches authorizing the arrest of Mr. TRAIN were sent from the Home Office here. The responsibility of that action is thrown entirely upon the local authorities of Cork.

The London *Observer*, in its issue of to-day, asserts that by the last dispatches exchanged between Lord STANLEY and Mr. Secretary SEWARD, in the matter of the *Alabama* claims, the correspondence on the subject is finally closed.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Effect of American Sympathy with Ireland—Tone of the British Press.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan 25.

The excitement occasioned by Fenian movements still continues. The authorities are exceedingly wakeful, and arrests are made every day.

A man named MICHAEL GOUGH was captured last evening while in the act of posting a seditious handbill on the Mansion House.

Information having reached the Government that THOMAS SIMON, the sheriff of the Island of Alderney, was identified with the Fenian organization, he was yesterday promptly apprehended and sent to prison to await trial.

Considerable feeling is created by the recent resolutions of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the nation with the Fenians.

The journals of London have editorials on this subject, and severely criticise this expression of unfriendly feeling toward England.

DENMARK.

Ratification by the Lower House of the Transfer of the West Indian Possessions.

COPENHAGEN, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The following progress has been made in the Rigsdag on the question of the ratification of the treaty for the sale of the West India Islands to the United States:

In the *Faldsthing*, or Lower House, the Special Committee appointed to consider the provisions of the treaty, and examine the details of the negotiations between the Danish and American Governments, made a favorable report. This was debated during the latter part of the week in secret session. On Saturday the doors of the Chamber were thrown open. After a speech from the President, closing the debate, the vote was taken, and the treaty of transfer was ratified without a dissenting voice.

The treaty now goes to the *Lolkething*, or Upper House of the Rigsdag, for the concurrence and final action of that body.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill a Pledge of Continued Peace—Press Prosecutions.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

The Imperial Government has issued an official address to the Prefects of the several Departments of France, announcing the new army law, and arguing that, instead of being a war measure, it is a pledge of continued peace.

Ten of the public newspapers of this city have been fined a thousand francs each for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif.

PRUSSIA AND EUROPE.

Wild Rumors in Regard to the Warlike Preparations of Prussia.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

A very silly rumor is current in different parts of the Continent, and has even been extensively printed, to the effect that the Prussian Government has secured the use of the United States navy in case of war.

AUSTRIA.

Serious Anti-Ministerial Disturbances—The Inspectorship of the Army.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Dispatches have been received here giving accounts of quite serious anti-ministerial riots in Prague. The latest telegrams, however, announce the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed.

The Archduke ALBRECHT has been named Inspector of the Austrian army.

SPAIN.

Confirmation of the Reports of an Intended Insurrection in Aragon.

MADRID, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Information has been received by the Government that another insurrection has been planned by the Carlists in Catalonia and Aragon. Active measures have been taken to thwart the movement.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the British Expedition—The Captives at Last Accounts Alive and Well.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

The latest dispatches received from Annesley Bay and Senafe show that the British forces have, as yet, made no advance beyond the latter point.

The Abyssinian King is confronted by rebels in his own dominions and near his own palace.

The rebels were drawn up in sight of King THEODORE'S forces, and a battle was imminent when the last courier left.

Intelligence of the condition of the British captives had been received in the camp at Senafe. They were at Magdala, alive and well, and were carefully guarded to prevent a possibility of escape. It was feared by many that they would be massacred as soon as King THEODORUS heard of the approach of the expeditionary force; but no threatening demonstration against their lives had been made, and their treatment as prisoners remained unchanged.

CUBA.

Disappearance of the Cholera—A Te Deum of Thanksgiving Sung in Havana.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Grand religious ceremonies took place at the Cathedral to-day. A *Te Deum* was sung in thanksgiving for the disappearance of the cholera from this island.

From this day forth all vessels leaving this port will be granted clean bills of health.

Murderous Attempt at Highway Robbery in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Early this morning CHARLES EDWARDS was attacked by thieves in the street and beaten with a billy and stabbed through the lungs. He will probably die. One of the assassins has been arrested and identified by EDWARDS.

Mr. SAMUEL W. ROOP, formerly of the firm of BILLINGS, ROOP & Co., a well-known and highly respected merchant, died yesterday.

Capt. Depeyster's Mysterious Disappearance.

NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., Sunday, Jan. 26.

The rumor that the remains of Capt. DEPEYSTER, late Governor of Sailors Snug Harbor, have been found, is without foundation. Not the slightest clue to his fate has been obtained, up to this time. His family and friends fear that the search for him may be relaxed in consequence of the erroneous statement.

The Mr. SMITH, who disappeared from here on Saturday week, has turned up safe and sound.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sunday, Jan. 26.

The Reconstruction Convention yesterday adopted two resolutions requesting Gen. CANBY to exempt one hundred acres of land from sale under execution, and to suspend sales of property by the Sheriff for three months. The measures of relief proposed do not favor the violation of contracts. The disposition of the Convention is conservative.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Jan. 26.

JOHN COSGROVE, one of the prisoners on trial at the time MALONE was shot, has been arrested on MALONE'S statement, *in articulo mortis*, that he shot him. COSGROVE had formerly threatened his life.

Death of an Editor in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Jan. 26.

Mr. J. H. HARVEY, senior editor of the Louisville *Democrat*, died this morning.

Sailing of the Nestorian.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 26.

The steamship *Nestorian*, Capt. DUTTON, sailed from this port for Londonderry and Liverpool at 10:15 last night.

Severe Snow-Storm in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, Jan. 26.

A severe snow-storm prevailed here all day. Eight inches of snow has fallen.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT.

Security of Life and Property—Decrease of Crime—False Reports Regarding the Blacks—Letter from Col. Willard.

Messrs. G. H. BENEDICT & Co., of this City, have received the following letter from Col. A. G. WILLARD, now on Gen. CANBY'S staff at Charleston, and on the staff of Gen. SICKLES during his administration of that Department:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
BUREAU OF CIVIL AFFAIRS,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 22, 1868.

Messrs. G. H. Benedict & Co., No. 31 Pine-street, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your communication of the 4th inst., in which you state that there are many persons who would gladly purchase and become permanent residents of this State, could they prudently do so; but the statements so frequently published in the daily press of outrages, on the part both of whites and blacks, have occasioned throughout the North a general belief that property and life are in constant jeopardy everywhere in the unreconstructed States, and especially so in South Carolina, and in which you inquire as to the truth of these statements.

I have the honor to state that my acquaintance with the condition of South Carolina extends back to the commencement of the period of its occupation by our Army, although during that period I was absent a few months at the North. In regard to both North and South Carolina, since the first of July last, my chief sources of information are, the facts officially reported, and known at these headquarters. As to the general question of the security of life and property in the State of South Carolina, the best evidence that can be adduced is to be derived from the conduct of the people themselves. They move about the cities and country in the pursuit of business or pleasure without any marks of apprehension, and without any unusual precautions. There have been a few exceptions to the universal application of the statement, but I am not aware of any such exceptions at the present time. The cities are remarkably free from that description of violence that is regarded as most hostile to the security of life and property. The streets are considered safe at all hours, and people go about them with less apprehension than they would experience in traversing under the same circumstances the streets of any of the large Northern cities. There has been a marked decrease in the amount of crime committed within this State since the first year after its occupation. During 1865 the preponderance was on the side of outrages committed by whites against blacks. During 1866 the number of crimes committed by blacks against whites preponderated. During the last year the class of crimes that sprung in 1865 and 1866, out of the disturbed political relations of the country have decreased to such an extent that the military tribunals, which have usually adjudicated cases of that character, have had comparatively little to do.

The crimes and disorders occurring at present in the two States of North and South Carolina are such as the ordinary administration of justice can take care of. If the courts of the two States had the confidence of all classes, and the requisite material and means for the detection and punishment of offenders, the community would speedily be reduced to excellent order by these means alone.

In this connection it is perhaps interesting to you to know that from the first occupation of the State the mildest means of preserving order have always been sufficient. As far as my information goes, and it is believed to be accurate, since the military occupation of these States the maintenance of order has not occasioned the expenditure of a single cartridge.

Capitalists will doubtless desire to know if there is any indication of a war of races in this section of the country. There never has been any indication of such a catastrophe in either of these States. The blacks as a people are universally admitted to be peaceable, good natured and law abiding. No motive exists for such a collision, nor can anything short of class legislation and a partial administration of justice bring about such a result. Under the Governments that are in progress of formation no such results need be feared. The feeling among all who are in a position to influence public action is satisfactory on this point. Some assume that the tendency of the general desire among the blacks for the possession of land, is found sufficient for a division of race interest, but this apprehension will not sustain examination. The cry for land is not raised in Italy, France, or England, where every rood of available soil is occupied and placed, as a general thing, beyond the reach of the laboring class; but in a sparcely settled country, where there is abundant means of gratifying it without injury to vested rights.

The immense tracts of wild land throughout these States, on which the owners cannot afford to pay taxes, are a conclusive answer to this fear. The desire for land is an indication that the blacks look to industry for support, and is a cry for the culture of domestic life in harmony with that for schools and education.

Reliance cannot be placed on the newspaper accounts of outrages floating through the country. The motive for such publications is mainly political, and the information is generally obtained from rumor or private sources, and is seldom verified by any means adopted by the Press to determine its correctness. I have no hesitation in saying that there exists no foundation in fact for the statements that the blacks are in an insubordinate condition. Such statements ought to be regarded as misrepresentations, springing either from unmanly fears or from malicious motives. Those who talk of a war of races cannot find outside of their own breasts either the passions or the purposes that would prompt such a state of things. You may assure these persons at the North, who desire to seek homes in South Carolina, that they may rely on security and ample returns for all investments of a substantial and not merely speculative character in this State.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. WILLARD,
In charge of the Bureau of Civil Affairs.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Political Situation at Washington—The Course of Congress—Reconstruction in the Senate—The Supreme Court Bills—The Alabama Election—The Peabody Trustees at Richmond.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The past week has been lacking in sensations. The proceedings of Congress have only been varied by a little scene in which CHANLER, of New-York, called JULIAN, of Indiana, a coward, and by three monotonous Congressional funerals, where all the good things were said of Messrs. NOELL, HAMILTON and HISE, and all the bad things were left unsaid. Excuse the irreverence. It is a curious fact that the deaths of these three members occurred in three widely different manners. NOELL died from disease; HAMILTON the victim of a shocking parricide, and HISE a suicide. The difficulty between CHANLER and JULIAN is not likely to lead to another funeral, as Mr. CHANLER used the term coward in a purely Pickwickian sense, and would hesitate long before depriving the people of the Seventh District of the biennial opportunity of sending him to Congress.

Reconstruction is fairly on its feet in the Senate. It might have slept quietly for several weeks, but for the strategy of Mr. DOOLITTLE, who was charged with a great speech, and had to fire it off—which he did, on Thursday, with so much effect that it woke up Messrs. TRUMBULL, MORTON and others, and they at once resolved that if Mr. DOOLITTLE was in for a fight on that question, he should have as much as he wanted. So on Friday Mr. MORTON opened the ball, being followed by Mr. NYE, both being listened to by the fullest and most fashionable audience of the season. What the result will be, no one can tell. The bill will be the football of debate until every Senator, including Mr. TIPTON, has had his fullest say. Then, perhaps, it will be so thoroughly amended as to leave the original unrecognizable, and sent back to the House, where it will be agreed to at once. The shouldering of so much responsibility upon Gen. GRANT is looked upon by a majority of that body, (which majority are his friends,) as a political test of his Presidential fitness, and they think it both unnecessary and unwise. Look to see all the Radical measures passed by the House severely pruned by the Senate. The final result may possibly be the consolidation into one bill, of the principal necessary features of the three which have passed, or are pending in the House. Include, of course, the two Supreme Court bills, which are confessedly reconstruction measures. With reference to these Supreme Court measures, the public will admire the fertility of resource and the ingenuity of the House Reconstruction Committee, even if it does not commend its action. The Committee now stands ready to report a bill, which you have already printed, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court, in cases arising under the Reconstruction acts, and will report it just as soon as the Senate gives positive indication that its action on the first Supreme Court bill, known as the "two-thirds measure," will not be favorable. Already, many Republicans, who voted for, but doubted the wisdom of that bill, are expressing themselves as much better pleased with the bill now in the hands of the Committee, because it accomplishes the same results in an unquestionably legal and constitutional manner.

Vigorous efforts are making here to secure the ratification of the Constitution and the success of the party in the Alabama election which occurs on the 4th proximo. A large sum of money and thousands of documents have been forwarded to that State, and the determination of Congress is to have it admitted into the Union before the close of February. Should it happen that a majority of the registered voters do not vote, but a majority of those who do, be cast for the Constitution, a bill will be promptly passed by Congress declaring the Constitution ratified, and the State entitled to representation on the ground that a majority of the votes cast should determine the matter, and that the apathy, or hostility of the enemies of reconstruction should no longer be allowed to postpone it. There is great anxiety in Congress to get one State in the Union—more than there will be to get the balance in—as it is looked upon as the one certain way of settling all doubt as to the success of reconstruction under the plan of Congress, and as dissipating all prospect of an unfavorable decision from the Supreme Court.

The question of what Gen. GRANT said to the President, or rather what the President says he said, has about lost its interest. Mr. JOHNSON has become tired of the importunate newspaper men who want verbatim reports of the Cabinet discussions, and says he might as well become a correspondent himself. He could no doubt get a good engagement if he should try, and promise exclusive and advance copies of all his productions. People begin to be satisfied that the statements of the matter as heretofore given in the TIMES can be relied upon, and will be very slow to believe anything ill of Gen. GRANT just at this particular time, when the "dirty work" appliances of a Presidential campaign are being arranged.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, who have been in session at Richmond during the past week, have returned. They matured further plans for the efficient distribution of a large portion of the fund, the benefits of which are already beginning to be felt. The people of Richmond deserve the reprobation of all decent men for the shabby manner in which they treated these non-partisan, humane and benevolent almoners of a great gift for their personal good. While there they were totally unrecognized by the citizens, who neither called upon them, conferred with them, nor extended the slightest courtesy to them. I learn, however, that they are not ashamed to beg by letter, and the Board, in the execution of their trusts, voted a considerable sum to the City of Richmond.

CYMON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

There is much anxiety manifested by business men and others now in Washington, as well as by people in other portions of the country, as to the probable course of Congress on the financial questions, particularly as to whether there is any probability of more currency being issued. The stopping of contraction by repealing the Secretary's power is looked upon naturally enough by many as the first step toward expansion, and efforts to that end may be looked for in the House of Representatives within the next two weeks. But the Senate Finance Committee, it must be borne in mind, as at present constituted, is totally opposed to all schemes of expansion, and will smother any measure of the kind which comes from the House, unless it is backed up by such an overwhelming pressure of public sentiment as to literally compel compliance with the demand. Only a few days since Mr. SHERMAN announced in open Senate that the Committee would treat all such measures as above indicated, and it is reasonable to suppose that, unless circumstances greatly change, they will adhere to their resolution. A project which may succeed in case all others fail, is that to add thirty millions to the present amount of National Bank circulation, for the purpose of supplying such portions of the country as are deficient in banking facilities and currency.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Your correspondent has good reason for stating that the several members of the Cabinet who are quoted by name in the last White-House charge on Gen. GRANT are deeply chagrined at being exhibited in such unfriendly relations to the General, and one of them, at least, has repudiated the correctness of the language attributed to him. Not one of them, moreover, will or can say a word of anything except that which occurred during the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and none of them claim that the private and individual opinions of Gen. GRANT'S previous action is of any weight as going to show what that action was. Their relations with Gen. GRANT have always been of a pleasant and agreeable character, and there is no desire or intention on their part, that they should be otherwise.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The new British Minister, Hon. EDWARD THORNTON, is expected to arrive in this city on Monday or Tuesday, and will take rooms temporarily at the Ebbitt House. His coming is awaited with much interest by our Government, as the important matters of the *Alabama* claims and the rights of American citizens abroad are being pressed upon the attention of the President and Secretary of State with more vigor now than ever before. The country may look for renewed and active efforts on our part toward a final settlement of these affairs immediately upon Mr. THORNTON'S arrival.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, will speak on the Reconstruction bill in the Senate to-morrow, and at least one set speech will be made each day during the week. There are so many strangers in the city now that the galleries of Congress are well filled, even on Saturday, when the House sits for dull written speeches only. The Speaker's slate is full of names of members who want to talk.

AMUSEMENTS.

BATEMAN'S French Opera-troupe open here to-morrow night at the National Theatre, and will give the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" every night during the week. Tickets for DICKENS' readings in the hands of speculators are already offered at cost price, and will be yet sold at a discount. The charge of one dollar more for seats here than in other cities has proved very unpopular, because deemed very unjust.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Secretary SEWARD received a number of his friends last night, among whom were nearly all the prominent members of the diplomatic corps, with Prof. AGASSIZ and wife, Hon. Mr. SANFORD, our Minister to Belgium, and wife, Gov. RANDALL, Senator ANTHONY, Gen. BANKS, ex-Senator FOSTER and many others. The President was also present for a short time.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.

Among the prominent persons in the city are WM. H. VANDERBILT and GEO. W. BLUNT, of New-York; F. A. ALBERGER, of Buffalo; Hon. JOHN B. ALLEY, of Massachusetts; and JEREMIAH CURTIN, Esq., Secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, now on leave of absence.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 26.

THE FEJEE ISLAND TREATY.

The new treaty between the Fejee Islands and the United States has just been received at the Department of State. It is rather vague in point of stipulation and eccentric in form, consisting simply of an immense tooth of a whale, richly variegated in color, at the ends of which is attached a strongly twisted grass cord, which serves as a handle, or as binding the treaty.

The naval agent who delivered the tooth was instructed to say to the President that it was a treaty by which the King of the Fejees mortgaged his islands to the United States, for the payment of the installments of indemnity due to the United States, to continue for three years; the President, on his part, to agree to prevent the rival Fejee king from levying war against the legitimate sovereign during the continuance of the mortgage. On being asked how the treaty was to be ratified and exchanged, the agent said his instructions were that if the President accepts the tooth, then the treaty is established. If he declines the treaty, he is to return the tooth to the King of the Fejee Islands.

The treaty, or tooth, was wrapped in a rude cloth, made from the inner bark of a tree, without spinning or weaving. It is not known whether this irregular treaty will be sent to the Senate for ratification.

Some years ago three seamen deserted from a United States vessel, and took shelter on the Fejee Islands. An officer was sent in search of them, and appealed to the authorities there to assist in their capture. After much prevarication the King admitted that the deserters had been eaten by his people. A demand was at that time made for indemnity, when the sovereign agreed to give a stipulated sum. One of the installments was paid, (perhaps twenty years ago,) and the object of the present treaty, or tooth arrangement, is forwarded by the King as an evidence of his good faith, and to show that he has not forgotten his pecuniary obligation.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER has written a long letter, which will soon be published, giving a history of the annexation of territory to the United States, and in favor of the purchase of the Russian American possessions and the Danish West India Islands.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The first public meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society this season was held in the hall of the House of Representatives. There was a crowded auditory both on the floor and in the galleries. Senator WILSON presided. He said the society was organized one year ago, and believed it had exercised a good influence all over the land. By the crushing of the rebellion and the overthrowing of a criminal institution, the country has been made great and free; but there was another evil, hardly less gigantic, to be overcome, and that was intemperance.

He then successively introduced Representatives PLANTS, HORACE GREELEY, Ex-Gov. FORD, and others, who made speeches on that and kindred subjects.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

An error having occurred in a former dispatch, it is proper to state that Representative PILE, of Missouri, in a recent explanation in the House, distinctly disclaims any personal knowledge of fraud, or charge of fraud, by the firm of FOWLER, GOODELL & Co., of Illinois, in connection with Government contracts.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

There was no session of the Senate to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATING DAY.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with Mr. PAINE in the chair, for general debate.

A CHRISTIAN VIEW OF THE UNION.

Mr. SITGREAVES, of New-Jersey, addressed the Committee, prefacing his remarks by saying that he proposed to discuss the State of the Union from the Christian standpoint. He denied that there was any atheism in the Constitution of the United States. Such an assertion was a foul libel on the men who had framed it, for no sane man could be an atheist. Among the Fathers of the Republic, as among their descendants, there were infidels, but no atheists. He attributed the rebellion and its fruits to the accursed spirit of radicalism which had been allowed to enter the sacred portals of the Union, and tempt people to eat the forbidden fruit, the result being sorrow, mourning, desolation and death. He declared that the Radicals would be held responsible for the blood of the nation's sons.

Mr. PRICE, referring to an allusion by Mr. SITGREAVES to the Parable of the Prodigal Son, asked him whether he understood the rebels to occupy an analogous position to the Prodigal Son.

Mr. SITGREAVES replied that the great mass of them did.

Mr. PRICE remarked that that was all he wanted to know.

Subsequently, at the close of Mr. SITGREAVES'S speech, Mr. PRICE referred to the same subject, and gave his Republican friends a warning that if it could be shown that the rebels occupied the same position as the Prodigal Son in the Scriptures, he would bid his political friends farewell, and seek admission into that party which could prove its doctrine from the Scriptures. He admitted that the parallel ran down to the prodigal son going to the field to herd swine, but he said it ceased at that point; for if the rebels had been in that position they would have stolen not only the feed intended for the swine, but the whole herd of swine also. Mr. PRICE went on to show the difference between the two cases, and was engaged in doing so when the ten minutes allowed him had expired. Mr. PRICE wanted a few minutes more to finish his illustration; but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, unless some member of the Democratic side should have a chance of replying, so as to vindicate history and the Scriptures. [Laughter.]

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. MORRELL addressed the Committee on the question of finances; he thought it would be well to postpone the discussion of the question as to the money in which the principal of the national debt should be paid, and to give all their energies to a wise and earnest effort to make the currency equal in value to gold, before a specie payment could be resumed at home. The ebb of the precious metals to foreign countries must be stopped. Economy must be substituted for wastefulness. Homespun and home-made must be substituted for foreign manufactures, and the country must cease in its relations with other countries to be a debtor. He held that if such duties were imposed upon imports as would effect their reduction to the point that must be reached, domestic industry would bridge over the gulf, and the country would soon return to a specie standard. With the balance of trade in favor of the United States, and with a prosperous industry, resumption of specie payments would prove easy—otherwise it would prove a Bull Run rout. He was opposed to seeing the United States Treasury become the only bank of issue in the country. If the National Banks were dissolved and the country turned back to the old State bank system, the bonds owned by those banks would be thrown upon the market. He held that a plentiful currency was necessary to the interests of the people. He favored the conversion as soon as possible of the six per cent. bonds into four per cent., and the fixing of five per cent, as the uniform rate of bank interest.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, addressed the Committee, arguing that the Democratic Party was responsible for the rebellion and its consequences, and claiming that the Government must remain in the hands of loyal men. In the course of his remarks he spoke of men returning to the Democratic Party as "the dog to his vomit."

Mr. MUNGEN asked Mr. WILLIAMS to make a remark on that point.

Mr. WILLIAMS declined to yield.

Mr. MUNGEN then rose to a question of order.

The gentleman (Mr. WILLIAMS,) he said, was looking in his direction when he made the remark, and he desired to ask him whether he meant to say he (MUNGEN) voted the Democratic ticket, and that he was a dog. Was that the inference to be drawn?

The Chairman overruled the point of order, and Mr. WILLIAMS continued his speech. He said, that when our army of three hundred thousand Democrats had joined the order of the "Golden Circle," another army of them had shouldered their knapsacks and marched to Canada to seek protection under the crinoline of Queen VICTORIA.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STONE next addressed the Committee on the Reconstruction policy of the Republican Party, which he denounced as destructive of the cardinal principles of the Government, and oppressive to the people of the South.

A POINT OF ORDER.

The Chairman, referring to the point of order made by Mr. MUNGEN during the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS, (Indiana,) said he had understood the point of order to be that as the gentleman from Indiana had been turning to the other side of the House the gentleman from Ohio was therefore entitled to interrupt him. The Chair had been since informed, however, that the point of order actually made was that the gentleman from Indiana had used unparliamentary language in speaking of the gentlemen on the other side of the House as dogs. If the Chair had understood that to be the point of order it certainly would have been sustained.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. WILSON (Ohio) addressed the Committee on the question of the finances and the National debt. He declared himself in favor of paying the principal of the bonds in lawful money, except where specified to be paid in gold. The Opposition doctrine he held to be not only in violation of the law, but also in violation of the rights of the taxpayers. He thought the policy of the Government ought to be to pay the great bulk of the National indebtedness before the limitation on the bonds expired. He held that the very worst thing that could be done was to force the country quickly to a specie basis, while there was a debt of $2,500,000,000 hanging over the Government, nearly all of which was contracted at from 40 to 60 cents on the dollar of specie. It would increase the value of bonds to the holders from 30 to 40 per cent., and the effect of it would be to make the debt heavier by at least a thousand millions. He proposed to issue $100,000,000 in United States notes, to sell at the market price all the surplus gold in the Treasury, and add to this fund, from time to time, any surplus that could be spared from the Treasury until it would amount to a hundred millions of dollars. The two hundred millions of dollars, thus provided, should be applied to the redemption of an equal amount of Five-Twenties, now at the option of the Government, the gold interest on which would amount semi-annually to six millions in gold. He showed that such a sinking fund would amount at the end of five years to $464,000,000; at the end of ten years, to $855,000,000; at the end of fifteen years, to $1,134,000,000; and at the end of nineteen years, to $2,092,000,000, being a sum sufficient within a fraction, to pay the entire interest bearing debt.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. HAWKINS next addressed the Committee on the subject of Individual Rights, and on the duty of the Government to its citizens particularly, in reference to the claims of citizens of Tennessee against the Government, arising out of the war.

At five o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention is to be held in Madison on Wednesday, Feb. 26. It will elect delegates to the National Convention and nominate electors and candidates for Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. The call says:

"In the election of delegates to the State Convention aforesaid, we cordially invite the coöperation of all citizens who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of our Republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend to the utmost its own existence, whether imperiled by secret conspiracy or armed force; who demand that the National Government shall equally protect and maintain the rights of every American citizen, whether at home, or abroad, irrespective of birthplace, creed or color, and however humble that citizen may be; and who favor an economical administration of the public expenditures, the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of Slavery, the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and their permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government."

GEORGIA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Difficulty with Reporters—The Bill of Rights.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, GA., Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

The greater part of this day's session of the Convention was consumed by members of the extreme radical wing expressing their indignation and anger at the reports of their speeches and acts which are published in the New-York *Herald* and the *Intelligencer* of this place. The argument was, that as the representatives of those journals have desks on the floor of the Convention by the courtesy of the body, they are compelled to use complimentary language toward all the members. The representatives of the press neither admit the justice of the argument, nor will they submit to any such compulsion. The setting apart a place for the press in a deliberative assembly is not by any means of the nature of an act of courtesy to an individual. Unless the Convention deliberates with closed doors, the public have the right to be present, and the representative of the public is the press. If gentlemen abuse the privilege of the press and do wrong, they can be held to answer; but they have the right to censure and ridicule, as they have the right to praise and admire, and any body which attempts to deny this right and prescribe rules of conduct for the press of the United States, will find that it has undertaken a task which it can never accomplish. A committee has been appointed to investigate the conduct of the reporters of the *Herald* and *Intelligencer*, with a view to their expulsion. BRADLEY, the Savannah delegate, was peculiarly fierce and abusive. He denounced the offending reporter of the *Intelligencer* as a "liar," and "an infernal liar," and used some other expressions of a like character. The cause of his tears was the publication of a communication in the Atlanta journal over the signature of "Troup," making some alleged disclosures as to the antecedents of BRADLEY, among which was the statement that BRADLEY had been convicted of a felony at Brooklyn, N. Y., and served a term in Sing Sing Prison; that he had never been pardoned, or had his civil rights restored, and that consequently he was disqualified to hold a seat in the Convention. BRADLEY made a very lame defence. He did not attempt to deny the facts as stated, but proceeded to argue that even had he done as charged, he had been only guilty of a misdemeanor, according to the law of New-York, and that the crime did not disqualify him. A resolution was introduced and carried ordering an investigation of the charges against BRADLEY, which he was so indiscreet as to oppose, and the prevailing impression now is that "Troup," whoever he may be, is not so great a "liar" as the delegate from Savannah has asserted.

THE RELIEF ORDINANCE.

After the Press difficulty and the BRADLEY excitement had subsided, the consideration of the Relief Ordinance was fixed for Monday, the 27th inst., instead of the 1st of February. The charge that the extreme Radicals were using relief as a means to coerce the friends of that measure to support the extreme views of the former, produced considerable effect, and caused the majority to sustain the motion to reconsider.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

Two clauses of the Bill of Rights were discussed and adopted, and a third—that defining treason against the State of Georgia—was under consideration when the Convention adjourned. The proposed section reads as follows: "Treason against the State of Georgia shall consist in passing an ordinance of secession, or in levying war against the State or the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." It is argued that this is not treason against the State of Georgia but against the United States, and that the proper definition would be, "levying war against the State or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof." If it be thought necessary to define treason against the United States, it is urged that a separate section be inserted; but members assert that the Constitution of the United States has defined that crime sufficiently clearly, and that the Constitution of Georgia has nothing to do with it.

SLOW PROGRESS.

The outside public are growing very impatient at the slow progress that is being made, and are alarmed at the immense sum which, at the present rate of speed, the Convention will cost before it completes its labors. But outside pressure does not seem to exert any influence upon the majority, nor do they evince any inclination to progress more rapidly. Perhaps (I do not believe it is at all likely) the remaining twenty-two sections of the Bill of Rights will be disposed of this week. Relief will probably take the greater part, if not the whole of the next week. Every member will have something to say in relation to it. There are quite as many plans as there are members, and each will be vigorously pressed and exhaustively discussed. The opponents of the proposed schemes for the repudiation of all private debts are among the most capable and intelligent of the delegates, and it is reported that considerable sums of money are being employed to swell the ranks of the anti-Relief Party.

The utter emptiness of the State Treasury, and the inadequacy of the receipts of the State Railroad to provide for the pressing wants of the civil service, and for the payment of the Convention, will probably compel Gen. MEADE to revoke the order of Ex-Gov. JENKINS suspending the collection of taxes until May next. In the present condition of the people this will cause a great deal of distress, as all who were able have already paid their taxes, the poor and needy only being in default.

Tennessee Radical State Convention—Letter from Gov. Brownlow.

The Tennessee Radical State Convention was held in Nashville, on the 22d inst., for the purpose of organizing and appointing delegates to the National Convention, at Chicago. Hon. J. S. FOWLER presided. The Committee on Resolutions made a report, which was read and accepted. The material points of this report are as follows:

We, the Union Republicans of Tennessee, in Convention assembled, declare and will endeavor to maintain the principles following, viz.:

An unalterable and unconditional adherence to and support of the American Union, established by our fathers in the blood of one great war, and defended by ourselves by the blood of another and greater war.

The Government ought of right to be administered by the men and upon the principles that have saved it, to the exclusion of the men and the principles that sought to destroy it.

We abate nothing of our admiration for Major-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, or our confidence in him as expressed by us in a former convention, but inasmuch as he has peremptorily declined the use of his name in connection with the Presidency of the United States, we recommended for that responsible office Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Under his administration we feel assured of the ascendancy of Union principles and Union men, to the exclusion from the positions of honor and trust of rebel principles and rebel men; of full protection abroad and at home, of all American citizens, native or naturalized; of a wise, prudent and economical policy; of a reduction of taxation to the least practicable point consistent with the maintenance inviolate of the national faith to the public creditors, to the soldiers, whose pay and bounty are still in arrear, to the pensioners and to the honest, loyal claimants, for supplies furnished and losses sustained during the war; of a national currency uniform in value and sufficient in amount for the increased and ever-increasing business exigencies of the country; of an early restoration of their civil duties and relations of the remaining disloyal States, upon a basis of loyalty, patriotism, justice and a full recognition of the rights of all men.

That as Union Republicans we recognize the influence of virtue and intelligence in the preservation of the Union, and will suffer no repudiation of the obligations of the State to provide free education for every child; and pledge ourselves anew to promote the establishment of free common schools, as the safe-guard alike of our property and of our rights.

That Tennessee does not go back upon her record for loyalty, liberty and the rights of manhood, by one hair's breadth.

That we most heartily approve the firm, wise and patriotic stand taken by our Congress against the usurpations of the President of the United States.

LETTER FROM GOV. BROWNLOW.

The following letter from Gov. BROWNLOW was read and received with great applause:

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 20, 1868.

To the President and Members of the State Convention:

GENTLEMEN: I have expected and intended to be present at the State Convention, to be held on the 22d inst., but the inclemency of the weather and the roughness of the road between here and Nashville, have induced me to remain where I am. You have my best wishes for your success and harmonious action. I have full confidence in your wisdom and patriotism, and feel assured that your deliberations will result in the greatest good to the cause we all so much cherish. Upon the triumph of the Republican Party in Tennessee depends both the prosperity of the State and the safety of loyal men. Any proposition looking to a State Convention to amend the Constitution means the overthrow of the State Government, the enfranchisement of the rebels and the disfranchisement of the colored man. All propositions from rebel sources to adopt universal suffrage mean taking the control of the State out of the hands of loyal men and putting it into the hands of rebels.

The approaching Presidential contest will be one between the great Republican Union Party, composed of the men who stood by the Union in its hour of sorest trial, and faced the enemies of our country upon the field of battle, and the irrepressible Democratic Party, composed of the rebellious odds and ends of all parties. The success of the Democratic Party, of which I have no fears, will involve the payment of Southern traitors for their emancipated slaves, the payment of the rebel war debt, and the granting of pensions to the widows and the orphans of fallen rebels and rebel soldiers. These issues will be openly discussed during the coming summer by the contending parties; and under the lead of whoever may be nominated by the Republican party at Chicago, we are bound to succeed. Confiding in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Convention, which meets in May next, whether they shall select a military chieftain or a civilian to head the Republican ticket, let us pledge ourselves to a zealous and cordial support of the ticket.

If I were a member of your Convention, I would endeavor to have incorporated into the platform you adopt a plank to the following effect: That the bonds and obligations of the General Government, which do not expressly stipulate for payment in coin in the acts authorizing their issuance, or in their face, should be paid in greenbacks or legal tenders, and that our delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for a resolution in the national platform embracing this proposition.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW.

Gen. Grant the Choice of Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent at Columbus, Ohio, in a letter dated the 24th inst. says:

"The attendance upon the Republican caucus last night, of distinguished members of the organization, from all parts of the State, was the occasion of a unanimity of expression in favor of Gen. GRANT for President, that sadly nonplused the few men who have been all the while hoping against hope that something would turn up, or could be turned up, to nominate the father of all the greenbacks. The situation strongly reminds one of the session of 1864, when the politicians had been exerting themselves to the utmost to kill off President LINCOLN'S chances for renomination, and on the assembling of the Legislature it was found that the Representatives, fresh from the people, were almost a unit for his renomination. It is said, by those who ought to know, some of whom have been heretofore popularly understood as being favorable to Judge CHASE, that if a nomination were started in that direction the Republican members of the Legislature would give formal expression in favor of GRANT.

One of the speakers in the caucus alluded to CHASE as 'the noblest Roman of them all,' but added quickly that he observed that this sentiment did not meet with a response here, and if another nomination was inevitable, he should, of course, acquiesce. An abiding confidence was manifested by all the speakers that this year would bring a vindication of those who brought the war to a successful termination, and would result in establishing reconstruction on the basis of equal rights."

In alluding to the same meeting the Cleveland *Herald* of the 25th inst. says:

None who were present at the Republican Conference at Columbus on Thursday evening—save such as are willfully blind—can doubt the sentiment of the Republicans of Ohio upon the Presidential candidacy. Influential and sagacious Republicans, from all parts of the State, to the number of perhaps three hundred, met as an advisory body to the Republican State Committee, and freely and fully exchanged sentiments upon the coming campaign. So overwhelming was the sentiment favoring Gen. GRANT as the nominee of the National Convention, that we hesitate not to say nine out of ten of the Ohio Republicans are Grant men, in this, that they believe him to be the strongest man the party can put up, and one in whom the country can put infinite trust.

At that meeting there were a few whose first choice was not Gen. GRANT, but with those gentlemen there was no hesitation in saying that they will generously acquiesce in whatever decision the National Convention may make. A sort of test question incidentally sprang up in that conference, as to the proper day for the State Convention. The few gentlemen who did not favor the nomination of Gen. GRANT were, without exception, in favor of delaying the State Convention beyond March, but when the vote was taken the expression in favor of March 4 was overwhelmingly emphatic.

Subsequently the State Central Committee met to formally decide the point—eleven of said Committee being in attendance—and the advice of the conference was endorsed by an unanimous vote, fixing March 4 as the day. We violate no propriety in saying that every member of that Committee present favored the nomination of Gen. GRANT.

The Speech of Gov. Jenkins.

The following is a portion of the speech made by Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, in response to a serenade previous to his leaving Milledgeville:

And here allow me to say a word in relation to Gen. MEADE, though it may sound strange to you as coming from me. I look upon the Commanding General of this district as a high-toned, honorable man, and one who will do what he thinks to be his duty. Like all military men, bred to arms, he has that idea of force; it is part of his education; subject to command, he says to one go, and he goeth; to another come, and he cometh; and to another do this, and he doeth it, not questioning the right of authority. As I said, he will do what he thinks right, but I must say that I think he has thought wrong in this instance, and has misconstrued the authority under which he has acted.

Fellow-citizens, I have but one word of advice to give to you—stand by principle, maintain your rights at all hazards. Do not understand me to advise armed resistance; nothing of that sort; it would be worse than folly. But I would have you to understand me to maintain and defend your rights in a civil point of view. Do not lend yourselves to further the so-called Reconstruction acts, for I believe them to be opposed to the genius and nature of our Government; unconstitutional and naked tyranny. I have been removed because I would not coöperate in fastening upon the people of Georgia those iniquitous acts, and I shall ever cherish the charge made upon me by Gens. POPE and MEADE that I would not co-operate with them. I never intended so to do, and I never shall. Do not be carried away by the shifting winds of expediency, nor sacrifice principle to policy, for by so doing we but bring trouble and embarrassment upon ourselves, invite further aggression, and after all accomplish no good ends.

Your Treasurer has nobly done his duty; he deserves your thanks and esteem, and I know he will get it, not only from you, but from every right-minded man in the State.

As I have been removed, I think that Gen. MEADE acted wisely in selecting those he did. There are round and about headquarters hungry office-seekers, who are looking here and there under the windows, creeping about as it were to find a bone. They have been disappointed; disappointed Georgians, the most of them; they have failed of their mark, and that deservedly. Be not depressed in spirits, fellow-citizens; I think there is a brighter day for us, and that it is now dawning.

The North Carolina Convention—Communication from Gov. Worth.

In the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention at Raleigh on the 23d inst., the following communication from Gov. WORTH was read and ordered to be spread upon the record:

Gentlemen of the Convention:

I had the honor on yesterday to be informed, through your committee, that your body is duly organized, and ready to receive any communication that I may be willing to make. I desire you to accept my thanks for this mark of your courtesy. I regard your resolution simply as an official notification of your organization, with a view to such future official intercourse and communication as may be deemed necessary, as it seems to me it would be improper, if not indecorous, that I present to you any view of mine, touching the object for which you are assembled, unless in response to a specific inquiry. Upon due notice of your wish to be furnished with any information contained in the archives of the State, under my control, such information will be promptly supplied.

May a superintending Providence inspire you with wisdom to conduct your labors to results beneficial to our unhappy and distracted people!

JONATHAN WORTH.

Gen. Hancock and his Command.

In a recent private letter to a friend Gen. HANCOCK says:

"I always objected to being placed in command here when consulted. When in obedience to orders it became necessary to occupy the position, I came determined to carry out the laws—not to make new ones unless necessary, and only when civil ones failed, I shall always regard the law, acting inside of it not outside. If the laws are required it is for Congress to make them. Those in force I shall not execute in a partisan spirit; as long as I remain I will execute those in full. Having often to choose between the civil and military law I take the former, and where powerless will try and build it up. If the officers fail I will appoint new ones, and if no good ones can be found may have to resort to military despotism. I do not believe that will come. When it does I may make as good a despot as any one. I shall send you copies of my orders, which will show my course of action to be in conformity with law."

Speculators, it is said, are buying up what little corn there is in the Southern States, expecting [illegible] in North Carolina.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

Prospects of the Year—Poverty in East Prussia—Status of the European Powers—Prince Gortschakoff—Prussian Diplomatists—A Repentant Pretender.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 9, 1868.

The year which we have just entered upon is referred to as that during which the most important changes will take place in Europe. Though nobody can state any particular reason for this belief, it is a fact that it has become stronger and stronger; and at the present writing a gloomy and oppressive feeling prevails throughout Germany and all over the Continent. Such popular feelings are rarely without a cause, though it may not be possible to define that cause exactly. What may contribute to increase that gloom in the present moment is the famine, not only in many parts of Germany, but also in other countries of Europe and on the north coast of Africa. The misery is especially great in East Prussia, and in all parts of the kingdom committees of relief are being formed. All the theatres give representations for the benefit of East Prussians, and the columns of the newspapers are filled with descriptions of the sufferings of the people near Konigsberg and Gumbinnen. In the City of Konigsberg a bushel of potatoes costs one and a half thaler, (a Prussian thaler is equal to one dollar in currency;) a pound of butter sixty cents, and a man can eat a ten-cent loaf at one meal. The prices do not seem so very high to us, but they are enormous in a country where a day laborer is paid at the rate of a quarter dollar and even less for a day's work. I am not quite sure about the cause of this famine, but it is certainly owing in a great measure to the unsettled state of affairs which seriously impedes all kinds of business. The war last year may also have had something to do with it, as it took an unusual number of hands from the fields; it was, however, too short to have had a very great influence.

CHANCES OF WAR.

It is therefore most urgent that this pernicious state of uncertainty should be put an end to in one or the other manner, either by a general disarming in Europe, or by a general war. I have no confidence in any disarming, and those Powers who mistrust Prussia and the North German Confederation, cannot have any either if Prussia does not change her whole military system. This system is so perfect that Prussia is always armed even in the most tranquil time of peace. Instructions have just now been sent to all the military authorities throughout the North German Confederation in reference to the mobilization of the army. This whole matter is to be done in eleven days, each day having its particular task. The whole army of the Confederation can be ready for war in eleven days. The most wonderful thing in this whole military arrangement is, that it is, comparatively speaking, maintained at so small an outlay. Other States that are suspicious of Prussia must either adopt her military system—an adoption, however, which is almost impracticable for many—or keep their armies on a war footing, a ruinous proceeding. The order in reference to the mobilization of the North German army has been looked on by many as a forerunner of war, and the Government has felt obliged to declare in a semi-official paper, that it had no political meaning at all, but was only given in the usual course of military business. Such is, indeed, the fact. These instructions would have been given even if there were no clouds upon the European horizon, for in time of peace Prussia prepares for war, and acts wisely in so doing. The Governments who feel the damaging effect of these fears of war do all in their power to quiet them, but in vain; it cannot be repressed, though the papers exhaust their arsenal of reasons to prove, that a war would not be advantageous to either France, Italy, Austria or Prussia. War is certainly one of the greatest calamities which can befal humanity. Considered from a philosophic stand-point it is barbarous, and every sensible man must abhor it, but as long as men are men, and States based in the end on physical strength, men will wage war, and all the endeavors of peace congresses will be useless. I have seen enough of war in America and in Europe; and whoever has ridden over a battle-field immediately after battle and can love it still must be a barbarian. It is not in question now, however, whether we like war or not. We have only to examine the state of things existing in Europe, and to deduct from our examination the chances of peace or of war this year. I have frequently expressed my personal opinion about it, perhaps to the disgust of people who will not believe in war because they personally do not want it at all; but neither their desires for peace nor mine can alter the situation, and I am sorry that I cannot say it has altered for the better. On the contrary, everything tends more and more to a crisis, and I think we shall have war in Europe. As I, however, cannot expect you to think me infallible, I shall sustain my opinion by reasons, and for this purpose sketch rapidly the situations of the greater European powers. I shall begin with the collossus in the East.

The Russian Empire extends over a territory which covers the ninth part of the whole earth, and is as large as Europe. Though a considerable part of Russia belongs, geographically, to this continent, and is usually counted among the European Powers, its whole state of civilization, traditions, etc., is now decidedly more Asiatic than European. The great majority of the Russian people are half barbarians. What little the people possess of culture they owe to foreigners, and mostly to Germans, who were induced to settle in Russia by clever Princes who granted them great advantages. Servitude, however, was as much an impediment to civilization in Russia as slavery in our Southern States; and beside, the absolute Government had an interest in patronising education, even among the better classes only in a certain direction. The citizens learned practical arts and trades, but the lower degrees of nobility remained as ignorant and brutal as the corresponding class of our slaveowners. Identical causes produce everywhere similar effects. The higher nobility, if at all educated, is educated after the French or German fashion. Only French or German is spoken in the higher circles the language of the country being only used among common people.

The relationship of the Russian with the German Courts gave the Germans great influence. Katharina, the grand-daughter of Czar Alexei, married Duke Charles, of Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, and their daughter Anna, who was Regent of Russia, married Anton Ulrick, of Brunswick. The daughter of Peter the Great, Anna Petrowna, married Duke Charles Frederick, of Holstein, and from this marriage came the Czars Peter II. and Peter III. The latter, too, wedded a German Princess, Katharina von Anhalt, and her grandsons were the two Czars Alexander I. and Nicolaus I., the former the father of the present Emperor, whose mother is the sister of the present King of Prussia; and Alexander II. himself is married to the daughter of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt. With these Princes many Germans came to Russia, and as they understood more than the natives, they acquired great influence and high positions, for which they were much envied and hated by the brutish and ignorant Bojares. The German and Russian people, except such as dwelt near the frontier, knew little of each other; but, notwithstanding, there was rather more hate than love between them. The Russians hated the Germans in Russia as favored and superior foreigners, and the Germans in Germany disliked the influence of the [illegible] Russian Czars on their Princes, as this influence was an impediment to the development of liberal ideas and progress. They transferred this dislike to the Russians in general, though, in fact, they came little in contact with them.

The Poles, living between the Russians and the Germans, were old enemies of the Russians, by whom they were at last conquered. The manner in which the Government treated this nation excited the sympathy of the Germans, though there was in reality but little friendship between the two nations since the Poles sided with Napoleon I., from whom they expected the restoration of their Empire. The Poles are the Irish of Continental Europe. Not able to govern themselves, because they are always quarreling among each other, they exhaust themselves in powerless revolutions, still hoping that their independence will be restored them by some general European outbreak.

The Russian Government respected for a long time the nationalities both of the inhabitants of their German and Polish provinces, but finally the Russian party at the Court of Petersburgh won the advantage. I need but refer to former letters, which prove that the Government is at present using all its power to russify the Russian Poles and Germans.

The Governments of Germany were generally on the best of terms with the Russian Czar, who was so fortunate as not to be hampered by constitutions and such new-fangled notions. The Czar had always a very vigilant eye on the doings of the Liberal Party in the neighboring countries, and kept a sharp look out that their ideas should not pass the fortress. To do this more effectually all Germany was filled with Russian spies, who rendered the German Government many good services.

The Prussian court was always on a very friendly footing with that of St. Petersburg, especially since they fought together against Napoleon I. Since Prussia has taken the head of the North German Confederation and Russia has thought proper to suppress Germanism in Russia, there has appeared a small cloud on the Russio-Prussian political sky. It is, however, of no magnitude as yet, and will have little influence on the expected events of the present year; but the cloud may become darker in the future, and finally burst. Even now it gives a little uneasiness to Count Bismarck. When a short time ago, Dr. Loewe drew the attention of the Prussian House of Representatives to the measures being taken by Russia against the Germans in Kurland, Count Bismarck, to whom this discussion came quite unexpectedly, answered in such a manner as to show his excitement. When Dr. Leowe had afterwards a private conversation with him, the Count said, if he had had an idea that Mr. Leowe intended to speak on that subject he would have requested him not yet to touch on it, as his position in reference to Russia was very *"verzwickt"*—entangled or embarrassing.

So, for the reasons stated above, the Germans mistrust the Russian Government. Yet each nation has little to fear from the other. The ideas of Russia do not tend toward the West. This is no soil for despotism, which will find a richer field in Asia. In the Far East the Russian frontier already extends to China. In the West greater obstacles are opposed to their extension. To acquire new domains, Russia must have not only control over the Black Sea, but also of the eastern part of the Mediterranean. There the Turkish Empire is an obstacle. War between the Turks and the Russians has been of frequent occurrence, and in the course of time the Turkish Empire has become so weak that the time has come when Russia may think of the final blow. Austria, which had her eyes on the same prize as Russia, has kept a sharp look out, and sustained by other Powers, who also had great interests to defend in the Mediterranean Sea, has succeeded for a long time in checking the progress of Russia in that direction. At present, however, Austria is almost as sick as Turkey, and Russia is extremely busy in increasing the difficulties besetting that Power. Circumstances are especially favorable for the accomplishment of Russia's purpose. The many different nations living between Russia, Austria and Turkey, remembered that they belonged to the same original tribe—that they were Slavonians; and as it happens that the Russians are of the same origin, the Czar finds it very easy to foster the discontent in the Slavonian Provinces of Austria and in the border Provinces of the Sultan. Both Austria and Turkey are aware of the danger, and are preparing to meet it. Though it is confirmed that Russia makes great preparations for war, I must not omit to mention the fact that the organs of the Government here declared these statements to be false, and have taken great trouble to prove that Russia is so much occupied with changes in the interior of the Kingdom that she cannot even think of war. England looks with great suspicion upon the doings of Russia, and its slow but sure progress toward British India. It is, however, said that Russia will find means to satisfy England in this respect, and even induce her not to hinder her plans in reference to Turkey. The bait to be thrown out to England is said to be the possession of Egypt and the Suez Canal, which would be an equivalent for anything Russia could do in the direction of India. But it would require far more space than you could grant me, to give a true picture of the position of Russia, and I must limit myself to this very imperfect sketch.

Germany has no desire for war. The last six months have been employed by her in the settlement of internal affairs. The Reichstag has done a good deal, but the work is not yet completed. Bavaria cannot yet become reconciled to her subordinate position. The late military conference of the Fourth German States has had no result yet. Bavaria will linger on till events happen by which she may come to grief. The resistance there does not originate so much in the ideas concerning the sovereignty of the King, as in the variety of the higher military officers, who cannot bear the idea of being under the orders of Prussian generals. Even one of the royal Princes is reported to have said that the Bavarians must first wreak their revenge upon Prussia; then they might speak of a military union. You see the Bavarians want another thrashing, and, if an opportunity should occur, they will get it—one likely to be to their heart's content. The Bavarians are not only good beer-drinkers; they are also very good and brave soldiers; but it is with them as with the Austrians—their military system is most imperfect, for the Austrian generals, and higher officers, are geniuses in comparison with those of Bavaria—in fact, the Bavarian officers are a laughing stock for all Germany for their conceit and incapacity. All this will not hinder Bismarck from stepping over the main line, when he thinks it proper. A war with France would only hasten the unification of Germany, and make King William a conqueror.

The position of Austria is very precarious. If Baron Beust declares that she does not want war, we may believe him; but he declared also that Austria would fight if Russia should carry out its proposed plans against Turkey, as that action would threaten the existence of Austria. I think the Austrian Empire is doomed, and perhaps a year hence the geographers will have to alter the whole map of this continent.

I need not say much about Italy. Though there is generally more cry than wool with the Italians, it appears as if they were determined to cut loose from the leading strings of France. It will depend upon the new formed Cabinet whether this state of suspense is to last much longer. Should the Pope die perhaps an arrangement might be made with France; if he lives much longer a conflict with Napoleon seems unavoidable. This time Italy may rely on Prussia, for circumstances are very different to what they were. When Italian insurgents invaded the territory of the Church, and the position of the Government in regard to their undertaking was rather equivocal, as also their policy toward France, Prussia did not feel justified in interfering. But as Italy would be a very useful ally in a possible war with France and Austria, Prussia could not now leave her to the mercy of her powerful antagonist.

It is difficult to ascertain the actual position and intentions of France. The people there are certainly very dissatisfied with the government of the Emperor, who has failed to gratify their desires in any respect. They are under a greater tyranny than they ever were before, and have now not even as an equivalent the flattering conviction of being the first among nations. The undertakings of the Emperor have for the greater part turned out badly; the military feats of the Prussians have outshone theirs, and the prestige of France is departed. The desire for a change becomes stronger in France every day, and though I do not believe that a revolution would be successful, an attempt at one might be very dangerous to the Government, as it would encourage other nations to free themselves from the intolerable influence of Napoleon, while the latter was repressing the disturbances at home. The great Powers are tired of the equivocations constituting his policy, and an alliance between Russia, Prussia and Italy is spoken of with a view to settling affairs. No regular treaty as yet exists between Russia and Prussia, but verbal arrangements were made between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, when the former passed through Berlin last Summer.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Speaking of Gortschakoff, reminds me that I have forgotten to mention the reason why he wished to resign. He intended to marry the divorced wife of his nephew. The Russian nobility did not approve of the marriage, and did not receive the lady. The Emperor, however, interfered, and at his order the Grand-Dukes called upon her. This changed at once the views of the nobility, and after all they were glad that Gortschakoff remained, as they do not think much of his supposed successor, Gen. Ignatieff, a rough old Russian. It is, however, still feared that this general will, before long, become Minister of Foreign Affairs. If such should be the case, it might be considered, it is said, as a certain sign of war against Turkey being resolved upon.

MOVEMENTS OF PRUSSIAN DIPLOMATISTS.

Count Von der Goltz, the Prussian Minister to France, is at present in this city. He delayed his departure from Paris until after the 1st of January that it might not be attributed to political reasons. It is said that he comes here to consult the physicians in reference to a liver complaint. He had yesterday a long interview with the King. It is not yet stated when he will return to Paris.

The Prussian Secretary of War, Von Roon, now on leave of absence on account of a throat disease, will not resign, as has been rumored, it is again stated, and this time on authority from Vienna, that Baron Magnus, the Minister of Prussia to Maximilian, will replace Baron Wertheren in Vienna.

A REPENTANT PRETENDER.

Prince Frederick von Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, the former pretender to the Crown of Schleswig-Holstein, who has dwelt during the last year and a half in Gotha, regrets now that he followed bad advice, which induced him to inaugurate a systematic hostility against Prussia. He is now desirous of a reconciliation with the King, and is willing to renounce his pension claims upon Prussia. The King and the Crown Princes of Prussia will go for two days to Gotha, to attend hunts given by the Duke of Gotha, and on this occasion the subject will be discussed. As Queen Victoria and the Duke of Meiningen, the brother-in-law of Prince Frederick, are very desirous that an arrangement be made, it is very likely that the King will forget the behavior of the pretender, whose pretensions, however, were not quite unfounded.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Constitutional Convention—Where it is Held—The Appearance of the Delegates.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Jan. 20.

I have not lately—indeed at any time since the war—troubled the Times with many or long communications. But it has occurred to me that some of your readers might like to know the impression made by the *appearance* merely of a "mixed" convention upon an unprejudiced man who went to it with a strong feeling of curiosity, and his eyes and ears impartially open to all about him.

An assembly of blacks and whites on equal terms, and in nearly equal numbers, unmolested by Bully Rynders, or any other outside barbarian, is no small novelty to an American, or indeed to any one. We may have seen abroad a single man of color lionised by a fashionable audience, perhaps making the best speech in the room, as I once heard the Liberian Consul at the Geographical Society in London. But the present was a very different occasion, and, more than anything which I have seen at the South, illustrated the immense changes which seven years have produced.

The Convention is held in the former Club-house. This sentimental grievance seemed to be the worst aggravation of the whole proceeding in the eyes of the natives; though, as the Club had, after mature deliberation, decided to sell its house, and had received its price for it, I do not exactly see what special cause there was for complaint. A stranger unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, might suppose that the choice of locality was expressly intended to humiliate the quondam "swells." It is hardly necessary to say that there was no such design; probably the Club-house was the cheapest building obtainable that would answer the purpose. There is not, and never was, a copious supply of such places in Charleston. Of course we should make allowance for the stronger local attachments of the people. A Northerner, especially a city-dweller, is usually born, wedded and buried in (or out of) three different houses; here it is otherwise, and I can well fancy that to see an old family mansion occupied by a "satrap" may reasonably grate on the townsmen's feelings; but it is rather a stretch of sentiment to attach it to a Club-house.

The large room of the Club-house having no gallery, about a third of it was railed off for the public. This space was almost entirely filled with negroes and mulattoes, only two or three white faces being visible. These colored persons were dressed in the fragmentary style common to the Charleston negroes, but they kept perfect order and spat around as naturally as any white native.

The reporters were very liberally accommodated within the bar, on both sides of the President's platform, facing the delegates. I obtained admission the second day (there was some delay about my credentials the first) as a "constructive" gentleman of the Press. And truly, though no stenographer, I have done a good deal of reporting in my time, and where the races were concerned too (!) Being very early, I had full opportunity of watching the delegates as they assembled. I don't know if there is anything significant in the fact, but the whites took the front seats, as if of right, so that, although numerically inferior to the blacks, they made more show to a casual observer.

That many of the colored delegates were intelligent and respectable-looking men was noticed by the local papers. I can corroborate their assertion. But I cannot endorse their further assertion that the white delegates were a mean and inferior-looking set. On the contrary, with only two exceptions, they struck me as decidedly up to the average of political bodies at the North or elsewhere, so far as mere looks are concerned. Indeed, the "get-up" of the whole Convention, white and colored, was so respectable that the Charleston journals could not help remarking it; but they tried to diminish its effect by hinting that the delegates had "got some clothes out of the Bureau." I have no reason to suppose this insinuation anything more than a bad joke. While on this great subject of dress, I may remark that the climax of local wrath was capped—as our popular phrase is—by the appearance of a black delegate in a grey Confederate overcoat. This indignation was of a piece with the *Tribune's* discovery last year that the men at the South were disaffected to the [illegible] because some of them wore old Confederate uniforms. The simple fact is that these gray overcoats, though not so picturesque as our light blue ones, were very cosy and comely garments, and (especially when the buttons were changed) there was no reason for not wearing them out, as several of their original owners are doing, without attaching any political significance to the act, while others found their way into the market, as second-hand clothes will, and were naturally purchased by any man, white or black, who wanted a good overcoat and had the money to buy it.

To return from which digression, the members having assembled pretty punctually, a colored attendant pushed forward an earthen spittoon, weighing perhaps a quarter of a ton. The production of this national institution seemed to be the signal for coming to order. The meeting was a little green in organizing, but the difficulty was greenness, not stupidity; very much the same that is experienced by collegians, or other young men, in like circumstances. The ludicrous light in which some reporters persistently view the Convention's proceedings appears to me chiefly due to their own vivid imaginations. In fact, the negro being an imitative animal, it is highly probable that he will acquire all the forms of political business quite soon enough. I wish there were no greater causes of anxiety.

As to the antecedents of the white members, (about which the broadest stories are confidently asserted,) or the capacity of the colored ones for legislation to suit this crisis, I shall not venture any remarks. The subject would lead me too far, and I might be tempted into some very heterodox observations on the wisdom of conventions generally. One question, however, I may be allowed to ask: If the whites of this State are not represented in Convention, whose fault is it? One easily understands why Democratic politicians and editors keep telling them to "lie still and do nothing." As a party manœuvre it is beautiful. But what is to become of the Carolinians meanwhile? Their own men, Gov. Orr, for instance, tell them that under no circumstances can the Congressional legislation be reversed in less than three years; and three more years like the last will starve three-fourths of the population, "without distinction of sex or color."

CARL BENSON.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Supplementary Report of the Doings of the Worcester Convention—Contraction vs. Expansion—The Fishing Interest—National Commercial Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868.

The Manufacturers' Convention has been held, but all its proceedings were not reported in the papers. A great mistake, which was not discovered until past correction, was made by the Boston manufacturers, who issued the call for the recent Convention at Worcester, in announcing as its single object the indorsement of "the doings of the National Manufacturers' Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 18, 1867," for they really had other objects in view not hinted at Cleveland. The delegations from other parts of New-England, learning just on the eve of the meeting that Boston notions were to be introduced in relation to the currency question, and that a programme had been concocted much after political convention style, came prepared to oppose the introduction of any financial scheme in the meeting that was not germain to the end declared in the published invitation. It is well-understood that although no action was taken at Cleveland on the currency issue, the manifest feeling there was in favor of expansion; and when the prime movers of the Worcester Convention, principally in the cotton interest, arrived at the Bay State House on the evening of the 21st inst., with a set of resolutions and an admirably prepared address by their contemplated President, in type, with views expressed at length in favor of contraction, the provincial delegates (as they have been styled at the Hub,) saw at a glance that such views would lead to a collision between the Cleveland and Worcester delegations upon their meeting at the National Capital, which was likely to prove fatal to the common end sought—the abolition of all taxation on the necessary domestic industries of the country, and the imposition of taxation on the luxuries of life. They, therefore, put a veto at once upon the resolutions, and insisted that the remarks upon the currency should be expunged *in toto* from the address before they would consent to support the Boston candidate for presiding officer. The Boston men affected indifference in the matter, and at once withdrew their resolutions; but it was apparent to all that contraction was their hobby, and that they were sorely disappointed at the turn matters had taken; and although no feeling of discord was evinced in the proceedings of the Convention, it did pervade the deliberations of the Committee on Resolutions, which was in session two hours before it ever established a basis upon which to found the sentiment of the Convention.

A series of resolutions from Western Massachusetts, somewhat at variance with those from Boston, was first submitted to their consideration by Hon. W. C. Plunkett, of North Adams, the preamble to which was adopted after some debate, but was immediately followed by a reconsideration of the vote when the first resolution was read. The whole series was subsequently tabled, and another set introduced by a woolen man from Cambridge was read and also laid aside. A motion was then made to adopt the Cleveland resolutions entire, which was opposed by a gentleman who said that if New-England men could not get up resolutions of their own, they had better adjourn without any. The Boston resolutions were then called for. They were in the possession of a gentleman outside the "ring," who refused to give them up because they were put into his hands as private property; but the gentleman from whom he received them expressing his willingness that they should be given to the Committee, they were surrendered, considered and rejected. After much circumlocution the Committee finally fell back on the Cambridge series, which, after certain cancellations and substitutions from the others, brought forth the assortment so unanimously adopted.

The Convention itself was eminently conservative in its character, as shown by the choice of officers and the selection of a committee on resolutions, to whom all expressions of sentiment were referred, it having been unanimously agreed that their report should be acted upon without debate. The talent of the Convention was principally confined to gentlemen whose political views are opposed to the Radical theory of reconstruction of the Southern States, yet whose sentiments, as expressed in the resolutions, give ample evidence of their unalloyed patriotism.

THE FISHING INTEREST.

The fishing interest of Massachusetts and of New-England generally has not escaped the depression that exists in the land. Like the State of Maine, Massachusetts in part owes her wealth to the sea. Thousands of her hardy sons have their means invested in vessels, and with the enormous taxes imposed upon all articles used in the building, outfit and rigging of fishing vessels, they make the same complaint and desire the same legislation that animates the manufacturer. The cod and mackerel fisheries of this State involve a large expenditure of capital. The *Industry of Massachusetts*, compiled in 1865, shows the value of those interests in that year at $4,882,218; capital invested, $3,757,761; hands employed, 11,518. In 1855 the value was $2,829,640. According to the annual return of the Inspector-General of Fish to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the number of barrels of mackerel returned for 1867 was 210,314, estimated worth about $3,628,925. The total amount of pickled fish is 11,212 barrels. Gloucester contributed about one-half of the whole amount. Of course these figures do not include the quantities of fresh fish caught and disposed of.

The capital of the fishing interest in this State is now estimated at six millions of dollars. The strictly fishing towns are Gloucester, Wellfleet, Boston, Provincetown, Cohasset, Newburyport, Harwich, Hingham, Dennis, Rockport, Nantucket, Chatham, Dartmouth, Yarmouth and Beverly. I have named these in the order of their importance. The fish business is very dull at the present time, and for the purpose of seeking relief a convention of those interested in the trade is to be held in Boston in a few days, to ask Congress to increase the tariff on imported fish and diminish the taxes imposed upon every article that enters into the business. Those in the business say [illegible] year [illegible] the most disastrous [illegible] twenty-five years. In some sections it proved an utter failure, hardly profit enough being realized to save upon after paying expenses.

INFANT MORTALITY.

According to the official figures, of the infants placed by the State or towns in Alms houses to be "boarded out," about eighty per cent. die within a short period of birth. If "slow murder" was ever practiced anywhere it is in the case of those infants, natural or illegitimate children, who are deprived of a mother's care and who are placed in the Almshouses. France is supposed to take the lead in sad results directly traced to celibacy. The mortality among children in one of the infant asylums of that people is stated at ninety per cent., or only ten per cent. more than in Massachusetts. The people of this State are not notorious for extravagance or vice, but a comparison of the mortality among infants here with those of France is a sad commentary upon the morals of one of the most "intelligent States in the Union."

It is gratifying however to know that measures are in progress to put a stop to this "slaughter of the innocents" in the Bay State. The Massachusetts Infant Asylum is the name of an institution just gone into operation for the support and care of tender babies of every description. It is managed by a Board of Directors, and will be made as far as possible self-supporting, the expenses of the children to be covered by cities and towns from which they are brought. The medical staff of the Asylum is about equally divided between the sexes, and is of the best kind. The practice of placing infants in the Almshouses to die is a shameful one and reflects no credit upon a Christian people.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

The National Commercial Convention to be held in this city on the 5th day of February next, promises to be generally attended. Delegates representing the several Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of the principle cities, East and West, have signified their intention to be present. The topics to be decided upon by that convention are the improvement of our inland and interior means of transportation; the adoption of an uniform system for the measurement of grain; the adjustment of the currency question in a manner which will reconcile conflicting sectional views; the restoration of the foreign commerce of the country from its present depressed condition, and the organization of a National Chamber of Commerce. A large and influential committee is entrusted with all the arrangements of the convention. The Common Council of this city at its last meeting, passed an order to extend proper courtesies to the distinguished strangers who may be present on that occasion. The convention will probably hold three days. Something more than bread and cheese will be given them, but the liberality and courtesy on that occasion will include the freedom of the city in a manner that will be creditable to Boston. The "incidental expenditures" will be left open to the discretion of a committee.

PRURIENT PUBLICATIONS.

Within a stone's throw, almost, of Cornhill, where religious tracts, Sunday-school books and a dozen denominational newspapers are published, there is issued weekly one of the most sensational sheets in the country; and to judge by the very large edition it throws off, one would think that a prurient curiosity had entirely absorbed the reading community. The toleration of this sort of "information," overflowing with voluptuous illustrations and other designs calculated to gratify the sensual eye, is to be wondered at, notwithstanding our clergymen denounce it every Sabbath from the pulpit. Those show windows that attract the largest crowds are filled with this stuff, and, to the shame of the sex, among its regular patrons are young girls and old women, who, if they do not purchase it publicly, secure it clandestinely. The proprietor of one of these sheets pays to a single artist $6,000 a year for designs. How much he pays his "subjects" is another matter entirely. The prurient publications here stare the religious Press out of countenance. The rising generation is certainly being treated to immoral "impressions."

EXCISE MATTERS.

In the event of the Legislature repealing the law, the three thousand liquor cases now pending in the various courts will be quashed. These cases have been allowed a state of quietude for legislative action. It is hinted that the Governor will veto the bill repealing the State Constabulary law. He favors the law, and so expressed himself in his inaugural address. The opposition to its repeal was stronger in the Senate than anticipated, and it required a good deal of sharp engineering to effect the result.

VIGIL.

The Benninghoff Robbery Again—A Prominent Citizen of Titusville Arrested—The Accused Acquitted and Discharged.

From the Titusville (Pa.) Herald, Jan. 25.

A sensation of a startling character occurred in our city yesterday. Since Thursday of last week, the time of the Benninghoff robbery, that has been the universal theme of conversation in this section, and speculation has been rife as to who the perpetrators of the crime might be. But, as no clue had been obtained to it, in spite of the large reward offered, the public mind was settling down to the conviction that the guilty parties had quit the country with their immense booty, and were safe from the arm of the law and the utmost vigilance of detectives.

On Thursday night, however, about 12 o'clock, Deputy-Sheriff W. A. Hull, of Petroleum Centre, arrived in town with a warrant, issued by Thomas Donaghy, Justice of the Peace, for the arrest of a prominent citizen and business man residing in Titusville, and aroused a Justice of the Peace to procure the endorsement of his process, which was served on the accused yesterday morning at an early hour, in his bedroom, at the hotel where he is boarding. It was said that others were implicated with the party arrested, and the names of many of our most respectable citizens were coupled with his.

The unfortunate object or victim of this unfounded prosecution was Mr. D. H. Cady, well known in the oil regions as one of the owners of the pipe line from Cherry Run to Miller Farm, and a partner in business of Gen. Avery. The officer above named, accompanied by Detective Hague, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph Benninghoff, entered the bedroom of Mr. Cady, as we said before, at an early hour yesterday morning and arrested him. They then proceeded to search his clothes, trunks, and the furniture of his room, but found nothing to excite or confirm their suspicions. However, the prisoner was taken in charge, and accompanied by counsel and friends, took the early train for Petroleum Center, to attend the examination before the magistrate.

At 2 o'clock the hearing came off before Justice Donaghy, at the Opera House, where a large audience were assembled. Mr. John Benninghoff, his niece and his son Joseph were upon the platform. The complaint alleged that Mr. Cady and one other party whose name was given, with others unknown, did rob John Benninghoff of $260,000—about $60,000 in United States bonds and the balance in Treasury notes and national currency. It is easy to imagine the sensation created in the audience when the counsel for the prosecution arose and stated that the witnesses for the prosecution had all seen Mr. Cady and none of them could identify him, and, therefore, that the prosecution would be withdrawn, adding that Mr. Benninghoff would pay all costs. The counsel for the defence were granted the privilege of explaining where the defendant was at the time the robbery was committed.

Mr. Ewing said the courtesy of the counsel was commendable, that there was no ground for the shadow of a suspicion resting on the defendant, and that the examination of a few witnesses would establish his entire innocence. The witnesses were heard, and after some remarks by counsel on either side, the Magistrate discharged the defendant.

Proscription of Soldiers for Political Opinion's Sake.

From the Boston Advertiser, Jan. 21.

Nothing could be more injudicious than any attempt to deprive Gen. Hancock, or any other officer of distinguished services in the late war, of his military rank, on account of his supposed political bias, or in response to any errors in command of one of the Southern Districts. We are glad that the indications of a purpose to pursue such a course in the case of Gen. Hancock have been so slight; but they have still been substantial enough to warrant a reference to the policy they illustrate as something especially to be avoided.

Honors won in the field, by gallantry under a hostile fire, ought to be held by a stronger tenure. It is one of the results of the state of affairs in this country just now that soldiers are called upon to perform civil duties. This is for some reasons to be regretted, but it is a stern necessity. But that for any deviation in the administration of those duties from the idea of right maintained by any political party, they should lose their rank as soldiers, is most unnecessary, and not to be thought of for a moment. Certainly they should be made removable from their civil command upon any display of unfitness to manage it, for a political reason or any other; and if the President is not to be trusted with the business of removing them, it should be placed in other and better hands. But their shoulder straps should not be stripped off, by any power in the land, for acts the result of political thinking. Such a measure would, if carried out to a full extent, be productive of innumerable evils. We can imagine some of them by conceiving for a moment the democracy in possession of the power in all the departments of the Government. That this would be followed by the withdrawal of Meade and Schofield and the other Commanders in the South, and the appointment in their places, (if we can suppose the places themselves to be left,) of such men as Rousseau and Granger, would be natural enough, and as much to be expected as well as to be deplored. But that a majority vote in Congress should tear off the rewards of a hundred victories from the shoulders of Grant and Sheridan and Sherman, and send them into [illegible] privileges for their faithfulness to the idea of equal rights, would be indeed an atrocity. A soldiers' promotions won by courage and skill in the hour of danger and trial, should be held forever sacred from political interference; and we cannot doubt that Congress will find some way to effect any needed changes in the South, without violating this important principle.

Message of the Governor of West Virginia.

The annual message of Hon. Arthur I. Boreman, Governor of West Virginia, was communicated to the Legislature of that State on Tuesday last. He alludes briefly to national affairs, and says that while engaged in doing whatever may tend to promote the interests of their own State and its people, they should remember also that it is their "bounden duty to sustain the Congress of the United States in its arduous and patriotic efforts to fully accomplish this great work of reconstruction which it has inaugurated and so nobly and faithfully maintained and prosecuted to the present time." He recommends a modification of the Usury laws. Of the debt of the old State of Virginia he says:

"Commissioners to treat with Virginia in regard to the public debt of that State have not yet been appointed under the resolutions on the subject adopted by the Legislature Feb. 28, 1867. The resolutions prescribe that the suit brought by Virginia in the Supreme Court of the United States, to recover jurisdiction over the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, shall be finally disposed of before such appointment shall be made, which event has not yet transpired; and, if it had, there might still be a question whether such settlement should take place in the present condition of affairs in Virginia."

In stating the condition of the State finances, he gives the following figures from the annual report of the Auditor and Treasurer for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867:

The balance remaining in the Treasury Oct. 1, 1866, was		$34,793 49
Receipts from other sources for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1867		588,784 15
Total		$623,577 64
Disbursements during the year		$618,681 73
Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1867		$4,895 88
Estimated receipts for current year		$624,860 00
Total		$629,755 79
Deduct amount to be passed to both School Funds	$259,823 06	
Also, balance of appropriation for Penitentiary and Hospital for Insane undrawn at close of fiscal year, (since paid)	75,819 33	
Also, estimated ordinary expenses of State for current year	$274,000 00	—$609,642 39
Amount subject to extraordinary appropriation		20,113 40

It will be seen that the estimates of the Auditor show a small surplus in the Treasury for the current year over the ordinary expenditure of the State. Yet I suggest that strict economy be observed in making all appropriations, and especially such as may not be regarded as absolutely indispensable. From the tables accompanying the Auditor's report, it appears that the value of the property in the State, assessed for taxation in 1867, exceeds by nearly ten per cent. that assessed in 1866; and the number of persons over 21 years of age assessed with capitation tax, has increased within the same time more than 5,000—these, of course, being the representives of a much greater increase in the population. These gratifying facts are evidences of the continued growth and prosperity of our State, and should inspire us with renewed hopes and energy for the future.

Rights of Naturalized Citizens—Meeting in Baltimore.

A large meeting was held in Baltimore on Wednesday evening for the purpose of considering the subject of protection to American citizens abroad. William P. Preston, Esq., presided, and among the speakers were Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland. Mr. Wilson said that whatever difference may exist about domestic affairs, let 35,000,000 of American citizens with one voice proclaim to the world that citizens of the United States, at home and abroad, shall have the protection of their Government. Among the letters read at the meeting were the following:

FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: The invitation with which you and your friends honored me, to address the citizens of Baltimore "on the rights of American citizens," at a meeting to be held for the purpose of considering them, on the 22d of the next month, I willingly accepted. When I did so I did not suppose that my engagements here, both public and professional, would be so engrossing as to leave me no time to prepare such an address as the importance of the subject requires. In this, I regret to say, I was mistaken. Every hour of my time, between now and the day of the meeting, must be occupied in those duties. I am compelled, therefore, to withdraw my acceptance of the invitation, and this I do most reluctantly.

I am, with high regard, your friend and obedient servant,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Patrick McLaughlin, Chairman, &c., Baltimore.

FROM HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

SENATE-CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

P. McLaughlin, Esq.:

SIR: Sympathizing in all just assertions of the rights of American citizens, native and adopted, everywhere, I should be glad to address the citizens of Baltimore as you propose, but occupation here compels me to deny myself the pleasure of accepting your invitation. The awakened attention of the nation will bring out satisfactory results in this respect, I feel quite sure, and fixed understandings with all foreign Powers will ere long remove finally such causes of complaint as now exist. Joining you in the wish to speed the coming of a permanent and satisfactory adjustment of this urgent and grave subject, I remain yours, &c.,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

The Names of Graduates of Yale and Harvard.

The *Congregationalist* has the following in regard to the names of graduates of Yale and Harvard Colleges:

"It is interesting to compare the triennial catalogues of our two oldest New-England colleges, with reference to the recurrence of certain names among the graduates. If one were asked to guess what name would be found most common upon any such catalogue, very likely he would fix upon the ubiquitous name of Smith, and generally he would be right. But the most common name at Harvard has not been Smith, or Brown, or Thompson, but Williams. Harvard has had 87 graduates of the name of Williams, and at Yale this name has been almost as common, as we find 81 of this family on the list. But the most common name at Yale has been Smith, she numbering 152 of this class among her alumni, while Harvard has but 84. Of the Green tribe, (including those who spell it Greene,) Harvard has had 46, and Yale only 18, while of the Clarks (including Clarkes,) Yale has had 73, and Harvard 57. Of the Huntingtons, Yale has had 51, and Harvard but 11. On the other hand Harvard has had 84 of the name of the name of Adams, and Yale but 38. The family of Brown (and Browne,) has sent 74 of the children to Harvard, and 67 to Yale. Harvard has 49 Whites, and Yale 37. The Parkers have gone to Harvard, 69 of them being found among her graduates, and only 16 at Yale. But a still more striking disparity is found in the name of Strong, Harvard has but 5, while Yale has 52; also of the Hubbards, Yale has 54, and Harvard but 26. Yale has 39 alumni of the name of Porter, and Harvard 29. Of the Dwights, 33 graduated at Yale, and 21 at Harvard. Of the Baldwins, Yale has 58, and Harvard 8, and then to turn the table, Harvard has of the Abbots (and Abbotts,) 41, and Yale but 6. Harvard has 43 Allens, and Yale but 24. Of the Davis family, 50 have graduated at Harvard, and only 18 at Yale. Of the name of Russell, 47 are found at Harvard, and only 23 at Yale. Taking the two colleges together, Smith is the most common name, and next in order is Williams."

Treaty Between Hawaii and Japan.

From the Honolulu Gazette, Dec. 11, 1867.

The Special Envoy of the Hawaiian Government to Japan, D. C. Waterman, Esq., who left Honolulu on the 3d of last August, for Yokohama *via* San Francisco, arrived on Thursday on the *Idaho*. He remained in Japan thirty days. The Envoy was charged with dispatches to the Hawaiian Consul-General, E. Van Reed, Esq., regarding the treaty now being negotiated with Japan, and also with instructions to collect and report upon commercial facts and statistics bearing upon the interest of our community. The treaty has been received with favor by the Japanese Government, requiring only for its completion certain formalities of signature, to comply with the Japanese etiquette. Meantime, Hawaiian vessels and produce may enter the Japanese ports, under the privileges of the treaty, as though it was already ratified by the two Governments. The Special Envoy has also made an interesting series of observations on commercial matters, which will be compiled and arranged for publication. It is certain that Hawaiian sugars meet with great favor in Japan, and that a profitable trade may be inaugurated with that country. The samples of sugars of No. 1 quality exhibited at Yokohama, elicited the opinion that they would command a preference over the best Canton No. 1, and at an advance of 50 cents to $1 per picul. The strength, flavor and color of the Hawaiian sugars suit all classes of the Japanese, and would meet with ready sale. It is probable that when the treaty has been formally ratified by the Japanese authorities, that it will be committed to Commissioners, to be brought hither by a Japanese man-of-war. We notice in their newspapers articles upon Hawaiian history, products, and other facts connected with our Islands.

Making the Tour of the Continent.

From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, Jan. 25.

A traveling hen arrived at the office of the Merchants' Union Express in this city, quite recently, that has seen a good deal of the country, and may well set up for an authority among gallinaceous bipeds on the subject of traveling by express. She was started on the 4th of July last from Syracuse, New-York, and has been in nearly every city of the West as far as St. Paul's, Minn. Thence she has traveled back to New-England, a tour of which she now proposes to make, for the purpose, doubtless, of writing, on her return, a volume of New-England notes. The box in which her henship travels is covered with labels of the different offices where she has been. She is in good health and spirits and confident of success, and her long journey seems to have agreed with her remarkably well. On being tendered the freedom of the office, this morning, she accepted gracefully, walked complacently about the room, attended to her toilet, made a few complimentary remarks in hen talk about the manner in which business was conducted in the Bridgeport office, and partook heartily of a repast furnished by the employes of the Company. It is calculated that she has travelled since July last over 25,600 miles, or more than as far as around the entire globe. While inspecting the office this morning, a small rat and tan dog excited her ire, and she drove the animal about the room at a lively rate. She was started as a joke among the express agents, and for six months has been passed from one office to another. She left for Pittsfield this morning.

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance at Albany—Interesting Reports.

The Grand Division of Eastern New-York held its quarterly session at the hall of Capitol Division in Albany, on Wednesday, the 22d inst. There was a full attendance of representatives, and a large number of new members initiated. Rev. Samuel McKean, G. W. P., submitted his quarterly report, ably reviewing the work of the past three months, and presenting recommendations for the future; good progress had been made, new Divisions formed, weak Divisions strengthened, and plans laid for future aggressive operations. Much disciplinary work has been called for in the various Divisions, which has contributed to their moral power. He recommended the appointment of a committee to coöperate with other temperance organizations, and that we extend the right hand of fellowship to all who were working for the advancement of this great reform. Public sentiment must be educated, and the public conscience aroused. District Conventions should be held in the various counties in the State. S. D. Foot, Grand Scribe, presented his report, showing a membership of 17,306, besides 3,448 lady visitors—making a total of 20,754 in the Eastern Division of the State. Thirty-eight new Divisions have been organized the last quarter, and 4,670 new members and visitors initiated. Over 2,000 have been suspended or expelled the last three months, mostly for the non-payment of dues, which leaves a live, active membership in the Order interested in the work and devoted to the cause. The various subordinate Divisions have held 1,024 public meetings during the past year. By the report, we notice 20,000 documents only have been distributed by the various Divisions the past three months, which should be increased a hundred-fold the next three months if a right public sentiment would be created. The receipts of the Grand Division for the quarter are $3,118 78. The reports of the various committees, presenting the details of the meetings of the Order, were received and adopted.

In the evening the Grand Division were escorted by the members of the Order of Albany, in full regalia, to Tweddle Hall, which was filled in every part, hundreds not being able to obtain seats. Rev. S. McKean presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. G. Lansing, of Schuylerville. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. McKean, E. Z. C. Judson, Rev. A. T. Pierson and Rev. Mr. Watson. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. I. N. Wyckoff.

The Grand Division met again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and transacted a large amount of business pertaining to the interest of the Order. The following resolutions, presented by E. Z. C. Judson, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, although the present Metropolitan Excise law does not reach our views, either in fullness of prohibition or effectually, we, the members of the Grand Division, see in it one great step toward a final suppression of the infamous, debauching liquor traffic; and that we believe if it were extended over the entire State of New-York it would add to the dignity and peace of the State, purify its morals, lessen its expenses, add to its wealth, and make it in deed as well as in name the Empire State of our beloved Union: and to that end, as a Grand Division, representing over 20,000 Sons and Daughters of Temperance in Eastern New-York, we ask the Legislature now assembled, neither to repeal nor modify that law, but to extend it over the entire State.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to present a copy of these resolutions to each House of the Legislature, and to His Excellency the Governor.

The following Committee were appointed: E. Z. C. Judson, Chapaqua; E. Crummey, Poughkeepsie; Rev. H. L. Farr, Albany; Rev. S. McKean, West Troy.

Secret Societies.

BOSTON, May 16, 1865.

Thomas H. West, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I authorize you to state that I never have been, am not, and expect never to be, affiliated or connected with, or a member of any secret society whatever. Without intending to comment or reflect upon the views and action of others, I have never been able to satisfy myself of the expediency of the existence of any secret societies in a free republic.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 47 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 68 feet.

Day and Date, 1868.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 19	30.353	30.414	30.390	[illegible]
Monday, Jan. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.322	[illegible]
Tuesday, Jan. 21	29.472	29.440	29.804	[illegible]
Wednesday, Jan. 22	[illegible]	30.460	30.471	[illegible]
Thursday, Jan. 23	30.343	29.914	29.891	[illegible]
Friday, Jan. 24	29.912	29.934	29.992	[illegible]
Saturday, Jan. 25	30.149	30.134	30.161	30.148
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 9 P. M. of Jan. 22				30.471
Minimum at 2 P. M. of Jan. 21				29.440
Difference, or Range				1.031

Day and Date, 1868.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 19	17.00	22.31	25.00	[illegible]
Monday, Jan. 20	[illegible]	31.06	31.02	[illegible]
Tuesday, Jan. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.02	[illegible]
Wednesday, Jan. 22	[illegible]	31.08	24.00	[illegible]
Thursday, Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday, Jan. 24	20.00	33.00	32.00	[illegible]
Saturday, Jan. 25	31.00	30.08	27.08	[illegible]
Week mean				[illegible]
Maximum at 4 P. M. of Jan. 23				[illegible]
Minimum at 4, 5 and 6 A. M. of Jan. 19				[illegible]
Difference, or Range				[illegible]

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course.	2 P. M. Course.	9 P. M. Course.	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 9 P. M.	Mean distance per hour.
				Miles.	Miles.
Jan. 19	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	W. S. W.	74.95	3.123
Jan. 20	W. S. W.	W. S. W.	N. E.	62.25	2.589
Jan. 21	[illegible]	N. E.	N.	210.15	8.756
Jan. 22	N. W.	N. N. E.	N.	173.20	7.217
Jan. 23	N. E.	S.	W.	97.50	4.062
Jan. 24	N. W.	W.	W.	148.00	6.166
Jan. 25	N. W.	W. N. W.	W.	135.75	5.656
Total distance traveled				901.70	
Mean velocity per hour					[illegible]

Day and Date, 1868.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Jan. 19	0.	9.	0.	3.00
Monday, Jan. 20	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Tuesday, Jan. 21	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Wednesday, Jan. 22	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Thursday, Jan. 23	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Friday, Jan. 24	3.	10.	7.	6.66
Saturday, Jan. 25	3.	1.	0.	1.33

REMARKS.—Snow on 20th and 21st; duration, 18 h. and 17 min.; depth, 4.12 inches. Rain on 20th and 23d; generally very slight; duration, 7 h. and 30 min.; depth, [illegible] inch. Igneous meteor at 7:36 P. M. of 24th: position S. 45 W. and 53 deg. above horizon; course S., 25 W., downward, at angle of 10 deg. with horizon; velocity moderate and uniform; distance traveled, 25 deg.; size, star of first magnitude; color, pale yellow and intensely brilliant; time visible, 2½ seconds. This was a magnificent meteor.

Fatal Mistake—The Danger of Having Poison in the House.

A woman named Mary Carroll, wife of Francis Carroll, residing in Willow-street, on the meadows, in Hoboken, died Saturday night from the effects of Paris green, which she put in a cup of tea in mistake for sugar. It appears that on Friday evening the family took their tea at the usual time, with the exception of Mrs. Carroll, who was sewing and said that she would finish her work. After supper, the eldest daughter cleared away the things from the table, and after pouring out a cup of tea for her mother sat down to her work. Subsequently, Mrs. Carroll took the cup of tea in her hand, went into the pantry and thence into her bedroom, closed the door and went to bed without any light, as was customary. About 8:30 o'clock, half an hour after going to bed, she was taken with vomiting, when the eldest daughter, Anna, took the light and found that her mother was vomiting up green. Her mother said that she had only drank the tea. The daughter then went to the pantry and found that a small paper containing Paris green, which had been procured for the purpose of killing cockroaches, was gone, but the paper with a little sugar in it was still there. Mrs. Carroll drank warm water and vomited freely, so that she thought a physician was not necessary. About 4:30 o'clock Saturday morning, Dr. Chabert was called in and found the woman past relief. He gave antidotes with no effect, and death ensued about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. Upon making a *post-mortem* examination, Dr. Chabert found evidence of poison in the stomach.

Coroner White held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at which the above facts were elicited, and the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of death by accidental poisoning, by taking Paris green in a cup of tea, in mistake for sugar.

Mysterious Disappearance—Supposed Robbery and Murder.

Mr. Thomas Curry, a well-known wholesale butcher at Washington Market, and a resident of Hudson City, has been missing since 5 o'clock on

Thursday morning last, under circumstances which lead to the belief that he has been the victim of highwaymen. About 3 o'clock Thursday morning he left his house for the purpose of taking the horse car for Hoboken, and had with him, it is stated, about $600 in money, and a certified check for $3,506. As he did not take the car, it is thought that he might have started to walk to the ferry, and while crossing the flats was waylaid, murdered and robbed by some one who knew that he was in the habit of carrying considerable money, and that his body has been secreted in the swamp. CURRY was a man of temperate habits, and a prompt business man.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 12 o'clock, BERNARD HANAGAN, keeping a saloon at No. 119 Chatham-street, hearing a noise in the hallway, arose to ascertain the cause, and found a man named JOHN CAHAL coming down stairs, bearing a clock valued at $50 and cigars worth $15. The intruder finding his retreat cut off, surrendered, and being given into the custody of the Police, it was discovered that he had forcibly entered the premises through a window giving light to the hallway. CAHAL was consequently committed, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

JOHN MARTIN was arraigned upon a charge preferred by RICHARD HALLIGAN, of No. 115 Cherry-street, who says that yesterday morning, at an early hour, while walking through Park-street, he was approached by JOHN MARTIN, who assaulted him and then robbed him of a watch and chain worth $35. MARTIN fled as soon as he gained possession of the property, but being pursued was captured, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer the charge of highway robbery, at the Court of General Sessions.

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

ALEXANDER GRANT was arraigned upon a charge of defrauding JOHN F. MAXWELL, of No. 159 Washington-street, of $50, by means of a worthless check, drawn on the Chatham National Bank. GRANT representing the check to be genuine and good for its face MAXWELL had cashed it, and afterward presenting it at the bank found that he had been victimized. The accused was held for examination.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

The court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity with auditors apparently delighted with the drama of crime and misery offered for their entertainment. The chief attraction seemed to be the arraignment of the proprietors and *habitues* of

A NEGRO GAMBLING-DEN,

At No. 17 Laurens-street, maintained by JOHN BRIANT and CHARLES SMITH. Saturday night the police of the Eighth Precinct made a descent upon the den, and found there the proprietors and seventeen visitors, all colored men and boys, engaged in "sweat," a game played with dice and figures on what is known as a "sweating cloth." The officers took the entire establishment into custody, and the principals were held in $500 bail each to answer, and the visitors were committed for examination.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

From the statement of the complaint it appears that Thursday evening DAVID BRENNAN and WILLIAM BALDOCK were in a saloon in 9th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., discussing a forthcoming prize-fight, and the dispute as to the merits of the bruisers waxing warm, BALDOCK drew out a roll of bills, amounting to $145, with which he offered to back his opinion by betting it upon his man. BRENNAN, it is alleged, snatched the money from his hand, and ran off so quickly that he could not be intercepted. He was afterwards arrested in Wooster-street by officer BYRNES, of the 16th Precinct, and was held for examination.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Officer GARRETT, of the 9th Precinct, made a complaint against PATRICK REYNOLDS, alleging that on Saturday evening he saw him push JAMES REILLY up against a truck on 8th-av., and there putting his hand in his pockets, rob him of a small amount of currency. REILLY did not appear to make any charge against REYNOLDS, and the latter denied the statements of the officer, saying that he and REILLY are friends, and he was assisting him to his home. REYNOLDS was, however, committed, in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

SHOP-LIFTING.

JAMES PRINGLE, of No. 611 Hudson-street, stated that on Saturday afternoon JOHN WARD entered his store, and snatching a roll of beaver cloth, valued at $31, from the counter, ran away. The act was witnessed by two of the clerks, and WARD being pursued, was captured by Officer LANEY, of the Ninth Precinct. He did not deny the charge, and was committed in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

BASE FLATTERY.

JAMES DELEVANTE, of No. 214 Third-avenue, made a complaint against one of his employes, JAMES FLATTERY, charging him with having stolen a coil of lead pipe, and alleging that other of the workmen had seen the pipe in FLATTERY's possession. The prisoner had nothing to say, and was committed in default of $300 bail to await a trial at the Special Sessions.

MINOR CASES.

JOHN BLAUVELT, a colored man, charged with picking the pocket of JACOB GILBERT, also colored, while the latter was asleep, was committed for trial at the General Sessions....DAVID MCADAMS, a boy, accused of stealing the newspapers left by the carriers at the doors of their patrons in West Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, was held for examination.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUDGE.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, Officer QUINN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, hearing cries of murder, proceeded in the direction of the alarm, and having on rubber over shoes, approached so noiselessly that at the corner of Forty-third street and Ninth-avenue he grappled a man engaged in searching the pockets of another lying prostrate in the gutter, before the captive was aware of his presence. Two other men ran away from the spot at the moment of the arrest, but kept in sight while the officer was conveying his prisoner to the Station-house, which done, Officer QUINN, accompanied by Officer Rose, gave chase to them and they were both captured. The officers then repaired to the scene of the first arrest and found MICHAEL TINNEY lying in the gutter, his head beaten almost to a jelly, in an insensible condition, and his pockets rifled. He was also conveyed to the Station-house where the prisoner first arrested had given the name of JAMES LANGDON, and the others had called themselves PHILLIP SMITH and JOHN SMITH. Upon the person of the latter was found a watch with the guard cut which TINNEY afterward identified as his property. He said that he had met the prisoners in a saloon, had exhibited the small amount of money in his possession, paying for drinks for them, and that they had accompanied him to the scene of the outrage. The Justice remarking that the crime of highway robbery was becoming of alarmingly frequent occurrence, committed the prisoners in default of $3,000 bail each to await trial at the General Sessions.

UNPRPOVOKED ASSAULT.

ROBERT STOEPEL, the eminent musician, Saturday evening, while in Second-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, on his way home was approached from behind, it is alleged, by one EDMOND JONES, who, jerking Mr. STOEPEL's cane from his hand, dealt him a powerful blow on the head, and then walked leisurely up the avenue, until arrested by an officer. JONES was held in $100 bail to keep the peace.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

No further calendar this term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Mullin, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
212—Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.
806—Alexander vs. Rushmore.
[illegible]—Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
242—Tracy et al. Altmayer.
272—Cudlip vs. Traver.
894—Brouner vs. The Mayor, &c.
882—Deans et al. vs. Whitney et al.
[illegible]—Hallgarten et al. vs. Farley.
718—Bellocy et al. vs. Converse et al.

Nos.
824—Genet vs. Coursen.
1006—Halsey vs. Lawton.
546—Winans vs. Walker et al.
850—Lippman et al. vs. Atkinson.
903—Monahan vs. Spotts, Administrator.
856—Olvany vs. Corrigan et al.
998—Robinson vs. Crocker.
720—Brien et al. vs. Great Northern Oil Co.
972—Musani vs. Gran.
434—Venoist vs. Pinckney et al.
936—Degraw vs. Haven.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
[illegible]—Garnee vs. Dwyar.
136—Henn vs. Loewell.
180—Schultz vs. McCallum, et al.
[illegible]—The Mayor, &c. vs. Wood et al.
[illegible]—Ward vs. Ward.
[illegible]—Van Houten vs. Fargo et al.
[illegible]—Ward vs. Ward.
[illegible]—The Mayor, &c., vs. Connelly, &c.
[illegible]—Roosevelt vs. Deves, et al.
[illegible]—Waller vs. Waller.
[illegible]—Bray vs. Smith.
[illegible]—Stanton vs. Lyman, et al.
[illegible]—Wells vs. Wells.
Call No. 292—Han vs. Holt.

Nos.
225—Specht vs. Baier.
226—Fitch vs. Fitch.
230—Webb vs. Skinner.
237—Redmond vs. Elmer.
241—Demarest, et al. vs. Greve.
246—McGlanner vs. Schick.
247—McGlenner vs. Schnck, et al.
253—Hardie et al. vs. Spooner et al.
263—Barker vs. N. Y. Oil Co.
257—Patterson vs. Bloomer.
258—Seckendorf vs. Hersch.
260—Ballin vs. Hersch.
261—Schmidt vs. New.
272—Claflin et al. vs. Mandel et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
14—Kruger vs. Nebenzahl.
118—Gardner vs. Jobbers' Manufacturing Co.
120—Simmons vs. Hayes.
63—Lawrence vs. Davidson.
— —Allerton vs. Wheeler.
— —Furlong vs. Hickox.
170—Rosen vs. Saraem.
171—Somborn vs. Welch.
173—Keiter vs. Rauch.
175—Dodge vs. Leland.

Nos.
186—Auerbach vs. Johnson.
184—Robinson vs. The N. H. S. Co.
— —Walker vs. Zebley.
189—Bierbaum vs. Mass.
190—Abrahams vs. Marks.
193—Ennis vs. Sherman.
198—Siegel vs. Swift.
199—Mann vs. Cornell.
203—Hoffman vs. Frank.
204—Soenipp vs. Bidman.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3425—O'Beirne vs. Lloyd.

Nos.
3717—Mountain King Mining Co. vs. Depew.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel. Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John McCann, Mary Hines; grand larceny.
The People vs. Patrick Matthews; grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Grotthelf, Augustus Raymond; grand larceny.
The People vs. John Ryan, Richard Hyland; grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Joseph; grand larceny.
The People vs. Willard P. Maynard; grand larceny.
The People vs. Anton Mantenits, Jose Garcia; grand larceny.
The People vs. Christian Frederickson; grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas P. Jacks; grand larceny.
The People vs. Charles Allen; felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Wm. Sinclair, George Moore; grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Waldron, Wm. Jones; grand larceny.
The People vs. Robert F. Mather; petty larceny.
The People vs. Arthur Short; petty larceny.
The People vs. Jeremiah Murtagan; manslaughter.
The People vs. Julius Weinhalett; arson.
The People vs. Wm. Hurtman; arson.
The People vs. Lorenzo Sugulerieu, Marvin Precalla; arson.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

THE LAW IN REGARD TO CONTEMPTS IN CIVIL ACTIONS—IMPORTANT OPINION.

Chas. Pitt and Wm. Pitt, appellants, vs. Erastus Davison, &c., respondents.—The following opinion is the conclusion of a long-contested case, it having been pending over twenty years in the several courts. Over twenty-five motions and arguments have been made in it, and some eight or ten different litigations have grown out of it directly and collaterally. The General Term of this District, six years ago, discharged the defendant Davison from imprisonment in the Eldridge-street jail, where he had been confined for over 15 months, on an alleged contempt in disobeying the original judgment entered in the cause. The opinion was delivered by Justice Clerke, and was considered at the time a very able and exhaustive discussion of the law of contempts in civil cases. Barnard, Justice, dissented. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and was argued at the September term, 1867, by Dennis McMahon of counsel in support of the appeal, and by Hon. E. F. Bullard against it.

The Court of Appeals this term delivered their judgment in favor of the positions taken by Mr. McMahon, and reversed the judgment of the General Term—the effect of which is to approve of the original judgment rendered by Justice Davies, and to remand the defendant into custody. It settles the whole law respecting the mode of proceeding in civil contempts, and is a case of great interest to the legal profession. The following is the opinion:

PARKER, J.—This is an appeal from an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court, reversing an order of the Special Term, which denied defendant's motion to set aside a previous Special Term order specifying the defendant guilty of a contempt of Court, and committing him therefor. The action was for the specific performance of a contract by which Joseph Davison agreed to convey certain premises to the plaintiff's, judgment was rendered adjudging the plaintiffs entitled to a specific performance of the contract, and directing this defendant to whom Joseph Davison had fraudulently, as against the plaintiff, conveyed the premises to convey them to the plaintiffs, free from any incumbrance which he had put upon them. A certified copy of the judgment was served upon the defendant personally, and he was duly required to appear before the referee named in the judgment, at a specified time and place, and make the conveyance under his direction. The defendant did not appear before the retree, but at the time and place specified his counsel appeared and offered to read an affidavit of the defendant, in excuse of his non-compliance with that part of the judgment which requires him to convey, showing that subsequently to the contract of the sale to the plaintiffs, but prior to the commencement of this suit, he mortgaged the premises for $5,000, which mortgage, prior to the said judgment, was foreclosed and the premises sold, for which reason the defendant was unable to convey the premises to the plaintiffs. The referee refused to receive the affidavit as an excuse, and demanded a compliance with the judgment, which was refused. He then made his report to the Court, showing the non-compliance of the defendant with the requirement of the judgment, and the reasons therefore set forth in said affidavit. Afterward the plaintiffs obtained from a trustee of the Court at Chambers an order requiring the defendant to show cause at a Special Term "why an attachment should not be issued against him, and he be punished for his alleged contempt or misconduct in not having conveyed," &c. This order was founded upon the judgment entered in the action, the summons and underwriting of the referee requiring the defendant to appear before him and convey the affidavit of service thereof with a certified copy of the judgment and the report of the referee, and it contained a direction that it be served on the defendant's attorney. It was so served, but no service was made on the defendant personally. At a Special Term, at which the order was returnable upon reading the judgment roll in the action, together with the said papers on which the order to show cause was granted, and the order to show cause with the admission of service of the same upon the defendant's attorney, and after hearing counsel for the respective parties, the Court adjudged the defendant guilty of a contempt of Court in wilfully neglecting and refusing to comply with the terms and provisions of the judgment, and ordered that he be committed to the common jail of the City and County of New-York, and there be closely confined and kept until he should comply with the requirements of the judgment. The defendant was subsequently arrested upon a precept issued pursuant to the order, and committed to jail. He then made the motion to set aside the order under which he was committed, and to be discharged from imprisonment, which motion was founded upon the papers on which that order was based, together with affidavits showing that he had no personal knowledge of the order to show cause above mentioned until after the granting of the order directing his imprisonment. In opposition to the motion, affidavits were read on the part of the plaintiff showing that after the referee had reported, and even nine months before the granting of the said order to show cause had been made, without any direction as to its service, and that after diligent search, the plaintiffs were unable to make personal service thereof; also controverting the fact stated in defendant's affidavit of his want of knowledge of this last order to show cause. This motion was denied at the Special Term. The General Term on appeal reversed the order denying the motion and discharged the defendant from imprisonment. It is from the order of the General Term thus made that this appeal is taken. Was there any such irregularity or defect in the granting of the order under which the defendant was arrested and imprisoned as to require that it be set aside? By the first section of title thirteen, chapter eight, part three, of the revised Statutes, entitled, "of proceeding as for contempt to enforce civil remedies and to protect the rights of parties in civil actions," (2 R. S. 534, 1st Ed.,) provision is made that every Court of record shall have power to punish by fine and imprisonment, or either, parties to suits and others *for any disobedience to any lawful order, decree* or process of such Court, whereby the rights or remedies of a party in a cause or matter depending in such Court may be defeated, impaired, impeded or prejudiced. And by section 285 of the Code is it provided that when a judgment requires the performance of any other act than the payment of money, a certified copy of the judgment may be served upon the party against whom it is given, or the person or officer who is required thereby, or by law, to obey the same, and his obedience thereto enforced. If he refuse, he may be punished by the Court as for a contempt. It is plain, then, that the defendant, upon refusing to obey the judgment, was guilty of his misconduct, which made him liable to be proceeded against as for a contempt. Two methods of proceeding against a party for such misconduct are provided for by section 5 of the Statute in relation to contempt, above referred to, which are as follows:—The Court shall either grant an order on the accused party to show cause, at some reasonable time therein specified, why he should not be punished for the alleged misconduct, or shall issue an attachment to arrest such party and to bring him before such court to answer for such misconduct. If the proceeding by attachment is adopted, the party accused is to be arrested and personally before the Court, unless he gives a bond with sureties to appear on the return of the attachment, and abide the order and judgment of the Court thereupon, (§ 12,) and when he is brought into Court upon the attachment, the Court must cause interrogations to be filed specifying the facts and circumstances alleged against him, and requiring his answer thereto (§ 19.) Under this mode of proceeding no order for punishment for the misconduct by fine or imprisonment can be made unless the party accused shall have been brought personally into Court upon the attachment, or shall have voluntarily appeared therein; but in default of his being so brought in or so appearing, the Court either awards another attachment or orders the bond taken on his arrest prosecuted. If the other mode of proceeding is adopted, there is no specific direction in the statutes in regard to the manner in which the order to show cause shall be served, or as to the cause of proceeding after service, except that section 8 provides that when the misconduct is not committed in the immediate view or presence of the Court, the Court shall be satisfied by due proof by affidavit of the facts charged, and shall cause a copy of such affidavits to be served on the party accused a reasonable time to enable him to make his defence. The mode of proceeding adopted in the case at bar was by the order to show cause with the affidavits upon which it was granted was necessary. The learned Judge who gave the opinion of the General Term in the Court below, held that personal service in such cases is indispensable, basing his opinion on the well-settled principle of the common law, that no person shall be condemned unheard. If we keep in mind the distinction between proceeding to punish criminal contempts and proceedings as for contempts to enforce civil remedies, we shall see the reason why personal notification of the accusation is under the principle invoked by the learned Judge, indispensable in the one case while it may not be in the other. Where the proceeding is to enforce a civil remedy, the party in default has already had the opportunity of contesting his liability to perform what the proceeding seeks time to compel him to perform, and such proceeding is in effect but an execution of the judgment or order against him. There is in the return of the proceedings, as carried out in this case, no more reason for determining it as an infraction of the principle that no person shall be condemned unheard, than in every case where an execution may issue upon a judgment against the person of the defendant. Judgment in an action for tort, for example, is obtained against a defendant, whereby he is condemned to pay the plaintiff a specific sum of money. In order to compel him to pay the money, he is liable to arrest and imprisonment, and this without any opportunity to show cause against it. It is the consequence of his non-payment of the money which, after personal notice and the opportunity to contest the claim he has been adjudged therefor, he therefore is not condemned unheard. The execution against his person is in pursuance of the judgment which has been rendered against him by the Court after personal notice of the claim and full opportunity to be heard against it. In reference to the right to be heard, the defendant in the case at bar occupies a similar position. His obligation specifically to perform the contract in question in the action has been established by the judgment in regard to which he has been heard, and this proceeding is merely to enforce his fulfillment of that obligation. He can no more impugn the proceeding upon the ground of its contravention of the great principle alluded to than if he were defendant in an execution against his person in an action of tort.

As has already been observed, the statute under which this proceeding was instituted does not specify in what way the order to show cause, with the affidavits on which it was founded, shall be served upon the party accused. When the proceeding is instituted by one party to an action against another to enforce the performance of an order or decree, it is to be deemed, I think, a proceeding in the action, and all the papers are entitled in the action. (Stafford vs. Brown, 4 Paige, 360; Brown vs. Andrews, 1 Barb., S. C. Report, 227.) Hence it was, doubtless, that the Chancellor, in Albany City Bank vs. Schermerhorn, 9 Paige, 372, said, "Where the party proceed by an order to show cause, copies of the order and of the affidavits, and other papers on which it is founded, must be served on the accused or his solicitor, &c." In Watson vs. Fitzsimmons, 15 Duer 629, the plaintiff obtained an order to show cause why the defendant should not be punished for his misconduct in refusing to deliver his property to a receiver upon the return of the order. The defendant appeared and denied the alleged contempt, and the Court made a further order referring it to a referee to take testimony and report whether the defendant was guilty of a contempt. The referee reported the defendant guilty, and upon his report and all the prior proceedings the plaintiff moved the Court for an order adjudging the defendant guilty of the contempt. On the part of the defendant it was insisted that the Court had no power to make the order of reference. The Court, however, said, "This proceeding is or had in the action in which the judgment was recovered, and sec. 271, sub. 3 (of the Code,) authorizes reference in such a case," and after adverting to the two modes of procedure by order to show cause and lay attachment, the Court further said, "the statute is silent where the first mode named is adopted as to the course to be thereafter pursued whether the defendant appears or fails to appear. It may therefore be such as conforms to the general practice of the Court upon any order, to show cause why relief should not be granted. The proceeding was held regular, and the decision was affirmed by the general term, and as appears by a statement in 10 Brow. R., 697, was subsequently affirmed by the Court. In the case at bar, it is correct, I think, to say that the proceeding was one taken in the action. The judgment remained unexecuted, and the court was proceeding in the mode prescribed by the Statutes to execute its judgment. The order to show cause, provided for by the statute, in the observance of any statutory provision to the contrary was then governed by the practice of the court in regard to order, to show cause both in respects to its service and the further proceedings upon it. That according to such practice an order to show cause may be served upon the attorney of the defendant will not be denied. Indeed that is the mode of service of all papers in in the action prescribed by the code, except the summons or other process, or any paper to bring a party into contempt (code sections 3417-418.) The papers in this case which brought the party into contempt, were the certified copy of the judgment and the summons, and underwriting of the referee, requiring the defendant to appear before him and make the conveyance. These were personally served, and the defendant by his refusal to comply with them was brought into contempt. The learned judge, who gave the opinion in the court below, has referred in support of his position, that personal service of the order is indispensable to the provision of the statute on the subject of criminal contempts (2 R. S., 278, section 12, 1st Ed.), requiring personal service as follows: "Contempts committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, may be punished summarily in other cases, the party charged shall be notified of the accusation, and have a reasonable time to make his defense." But the succeeding 14th section is as follows: "Nothing contained in the preceding sections shall be construed to extend to any proceeding against parties or officers, as for a contempt for the purpose of enforcing any civil right or remedy."

The order to show cause is in effect but a notice of motion, and according to the practice of the court may ordinarily be served upon the attorney of the adverse party. Although in this case the judgment was entered in May, 1856, and the order to show cause was made and served on the defendant's attorney on the 9th of December, 1857, yet, inasmuch as it appears that the defendant had been avoiding the service of a prior order to show cause, and that, after service of the second order, by the direction of the Court, upon the attorney, and before the granting of the order on which the defendant was arrested and imprisoned, he consulted with his said attorney, and has not denied that the attorney was authorized to appear for him and oppose the granting of the order for his arrest and imprisonment. As he did appear, it must be clear that the attorney is to be regarded as the defendant's attorney when the service was made, and that the service of the order to show cause was, in all respects, sufficient. Drowing vs. Russell, 27 How. Pr. Rep., 130. Another ground stated in the opinion of the Court below for the reversal of the order of the special term was that, in the order to show cause, the defendant was required to show cause "why an attachment should not be issued against him. And he be punished for his alleged contempt and misconduct in not having conveyed, &c." while the statute does not authorize an order to show cause why an an attachment should not issue, but only why he should not be punished for the alleged misconduct. If the order required of the defendant more than the statute allowed, that would not make it void as to the requirements which the statute does allow, and the suggestion that it might have misled the defendant to suppose that only an attachment would be applied for, and that he would have an opportunity when brought into Court upon the attachment to answer the accusation made against him upon interrogatories, is one which I think insufficient to justify a reversal of the order of the Special Term, since there is no pretence by the defendant that he was so misled.

As another ground for its order of reversal, the General Term is inclined to the same opinion that even in this case it was necessary to file interrogatories, and that the order of commitment was not warranted until the defendant had been given the opportunity, upon interrogatories, to purge his contempt. The statutes cited, and what has already been said in regard to them, show, I think, that when the proceeding is by an order to show cause, no interrogatories are necessary, and such was the opinion of this Court in Bruch vs. Lee. (Ms. opinion. Case decided June Term, 1863.) A further ground for decision of the General Term, put forth in the opinion, is that inasmuch as the defendant was never personally before the Court in this matter the Court had no jurisdiction of his person, and therefore the order for his arrest and imprisonment was unauthorized and void. If the proceeding is to be regarded as one in the action, as I have endeavored to show it is then clearly, this ground is not well taken. The Court having obtained jurisdiction of the person of the defendant in the action, restrains that jurisdiction for all purposes of enforcing the judgment until its requirements are fully performed and executed. It is obvious also that the excuse for non-performance of the requirements of the judgment could not be regarded by the Court as an excuse, for that would be permitting the party to set up as much excuse what he should have set up against the rendering of the judgment. After judgment has passed against him, no matter, which would have constituted a defence to the judgment, and if in due time and manner brought, before the Court prevented it, can be allowed as reason why it should not be enforced. I am of the opinion that the order of the General Term reversing the order of the Special Term is erroneous and should be reversed. All concur.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 25, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '74 Endorsed	108	250	Atlantic Mail	97¾
50,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111	200	do.	97½
1,000	do.	111¼	100	do.	97¾
23,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64	108¼	400	do.	97¾
67,500	do.	108¼	100	do.	97⅝
130,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65	108½	100	do.	98
50,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '62	111	100	N. Y. Guano	5
6,500	do.	110¾	100	Adams Ex. Co. b10	79
7,000	do.	110¾	300	do.	78¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 New	107½	300	Wells Fargo Ex. b30	45
50,000	do.	107½	70	do.	45
50,000	do.	107½	100	do.	44½
150,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	107½	300	Mer. U. Ex.	37⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	103¼	167	N. Y. Cen. R.	132
157,500	do.	103¼	100	do.	131⅞
50,000	do.	103¼	550	do.	131⅞
10,000	Tr. Nts., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107¾	100	do.	131¾
1,000	3d series	107½	500	Erie R.	75
500	do.	107½	300	do.	75⅛
10,000	N. Y. St. 6s. 73	[illegible]	1800	do.	75
6,000	Missouri 6s	100¼	100	do. b30	75½
17,000	do.	100	200	do. b60	75½
20,000	do.	100	400	do. s10	75½
2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	[illegible]	100	do.	75½
10,000	N. C. 6s. new	[illegible]	300	do.	74¾
5,000	Morris Ex. 1st M	[illegible]	1000	do.	75
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '83	[illegible]	200	Erie R. Pr.	77½
4,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Hud. Riv. R.	145
4,000	Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15½
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	[illegible]	100	do. b30	15½
1,000	do.	[illegible]	270	Reading R.	96½
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	[illegible]	100	do.	96½
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	[illegible]	200	do.	96½
4,000	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]	100	do. s10	96¼
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	[illegible]	200	do.	96½
3,000	Gr. West. 2d	[illegible]	300	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	[illegible]	300	Mich. Cen.	113
6,000	do.	[illegible]	75	Panama R.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R. s60	132½
4,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]	600	do. s60	133
20,000	C. & G. E. 1st	[illegible]	100	do.	133
10	Bk. of Com'ce	[illegible]	600	Clev. & Pitts.	96
47	Cent. National	[illegible]	200	do.	96½
55	Fourth N. Bk.	[illegible]	400	do.	96¾
5	Shoe & L. Bank	[illegible]	300	do. b30	96
100	Canton Co. b10	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W.	61
200	do.	[illegible]	450	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	74½
300	do.	[illegible]	400	do.	74½
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	[illegible]	100	do.	74¼
100	do.	[illegible]	600	Clev. & Tol.	113
114	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	100	do.	112¾
50	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	112½
300	Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100	Clev. P. & Ash.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	113
155	New-Jersey Cen. R	117	100	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
1500	Mar. & C. 1st P.	[illegible]	100	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
1100	Chic. & Alt.	121	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	200	P. F. W. & C. b60	104½
			100	do.	104½
			100	do.	104½
			300	do.	104½
			100	do.	104¼
			600	Alt. & T. H.	53
			200	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	73
			200	O. & Miss. R.	[illegible]
			200	do.	[illegible]
			200	Ohio & M. R P. b60	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. R.	61
1,000	do.	[illegible]	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¼
1,000	[illegible] Car 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Ga. St. 6s.	[illegible]	100	M. & St. P.	[illegible]
5	Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal Pf.	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
200	West. U. Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
300	Atlantic Mail	[illegible]	100	do.	114
300	Pacific Mail b10	111¼	200	do. b10	114
200	N. Y. Guano	5	300	Chi. & R. I.	98¼
100	Adams Ex. Co.	78¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300	Wells, Fargo Ex.	45	100	Del. L. & W. R.	112
100	Erie R. Pf.	[illegible]	100	P. F. W. & C. s30	104¼
150	Mer. U. Ex.	37½	100	do.	104½
20	do.	37½	400	Alt. & T. H. R.	54½
500	N. Y. Cen.	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do. b30	132½	300	Al. & T. H. Pf. b30	74
600	Erie R.	75¾	100	Ohio & Miss. R. Pf.	73
100	do. b10	75¾	400	H. & St. J. Pf. b30	71
100	Hud. Riv. R.	145½	100	do.	71½
100	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	71¾
400	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	do.	71½
300	M. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]	100	do. b30	72
500	Clev. & Pitts.	96½	120	N. J. Cen. R.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.	58¼	3800	Reading R.	96½
1400	Adams Express	78¾	400	do. c	96½
100	do. b10	78¾	2900	do.	96¾
200	do.	78¾	3800	do.	96⅝
300	do.	79	1900	do. s10	96¾
100	Quick. Min.	27	200	do. b15	96⅞
300	Pacific Mail	111½	600	do. c	96½
100	do. b10	111½	400	do. b3	96¾
400	do.	111½	500	do. b10	96⅝
100	do. b30	111½	100	do.	96¾
400	do.	111¼	100	Alt. & T. H.	52¾
100	do. b5	111¾	400	do.	53
100	do. c	111½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b10	73¾
50	do.	112	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	104½
300	West. U. Tel.	38	100	do. c	104¾
100	Canton Co b10	58½	300	Tol., W. & W.	46½
300	N. Y. Cen.	132½	200	M. S. & N. I.	89¾
600	do.	132½	200	do.	89¾
300	do. c	132½	300	do. c	89½
100	do. b5	132½	500	Clev. & Pitts	96½
2800	Erie R.	75¾	300	do.	96¾
400	do. c	75½	2300	Clev. & Tol.	114
200	do. b30	75½	300	do.	113¾
200	do. b5	75¾	100	do.	113½
200	Harlem R. P.	130	400	do. c	113½
400	Chic., R. I. & P.	98	200	do.	113¾
200	do. b10	98	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
300	do.	98½	1100	do.	74¼
100	Chic. & N. W. R. b10	61	100	do. b5	74¼
200	do.	60¾	300	do. b3	74¼
300	do.	61			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co.	59¾	200	Alt. & T. H.	53½
500	do.	60	[illegible]	do.	53¾
200	do. b10	60½	100	do. b10	53¾
100	do.	59¾	300	do.	53¾
600	do.	60	200	do.	53¾
1300	do. b10	60	100	do.	53¾
200	do. b3	60	2200	M. & St. P.	50¾
100	do. c	60	[illegible]	do.	51
20	Amer. Ex.	75	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¾
100	Adams Ex.	78¾	300	P., F. W. & Ch.	104½
200	do.	78¾	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	33¼
100	do. b10	78¾	300	do.	33⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex.	37¾	100	do.	33
100	do.	37¾	1100	do.	33
100	Mar. Min. Co.	6¾	600	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
300	Pacific Mail	111	100	Clev. & Pitts	96½
100	do.	110¾	200	do. c	96½
300	N. Y. Cen.	131¾	300	do.	96¾
500	do.	131¾	100	do. b30	96½
100	Mar. Pf.	14	10	do. c	96½
2500	Erie R.	74¾	200	Clev. & Tol.	113
1000	do. s10	74¾	[illegible]	do.	112½
1600	do.	75	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	97½
500	do. b10	75¼	100	do. b10	97½
400	do. b5	75½	100	do. c	97½
200	do. b30	75¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	60¾
200	do. b3	75½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74¾
600	Reading R.	[illegible]	200	do. b3	74¾
20	do. c	96	300	do. s10	74¾
1200	do.	96⅛	200	do. b5	74¾
			100	do. c	74½

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	59¾	100	Tol., W. & W.	47½
100	do. b5	59¾	100	Mil. & St. Paul	50¾
20	Am. Ex.	74¾	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65¾
600	Cumberland Coal.	36	500	P. Ft. W. & C.	104¾
200	do.	36¼	100	do. s10	104¾
500	do.	36¼	1500	Ohio & Miss R.	33¾
800	Adams Ex. Co.	78	400	do. b10	33¾
10	Mer. U. Ex.	37¼	200	do. b15	33¼
200	do.	37¼	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	96¾
100	do.	37¼	200	do. b10	96¾
50	Quicksilver	26	400	do. b3	96¾
200	Pacific Mail	110¾	200	do. s10	96¾
200	West. Union T.	38	400	do.	96¾
600	Reading R.	96½	100	Cl. & Tol	113½
200	Alt. & T. H. b10	54	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	98¼
2800	Erie R.	76½	200	do. b10	98½
3200	do.	76¼	400	do. b3	98½
800	do. b10	76¼	100	Chi. & N. W.	61¾
600	do. b3	76¼	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75
500	do. b15	76¼	300	do. b10	75¼
200	do. s5	76½	1500	do.	75½
400	do. b5	76½	200	do. s15	75
2800	do.	76¼	200	do. s5	75¼
200	do. b30	76¾	300	do. b30	75¼

MONDAY, Jan. 27—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 25, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,358,173
Increase in Specie	1,914,933
Increase in other Legal Tenders	996,920
Increase in Deposits	4,204,941
Increase in Circulation	11,756

	Jan. 26, 1867.	Jan. 25, 1868.	Jan. 18, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,062,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,070,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	251,674,803	258,392,101	256,033,928
Gold and Gold Notes	16,114,007	25,106,800	23,191,867
Other L. Tend'r	63,442,559	67,154,161	66,155,241
Deposits	197,952,076	210,093,084	205,888,143
Circulation	32,957,198	34,082,762	34,071,006
In Sub-Tres'y	108,586,410	107,534,435	105,167,453

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owe

	Jan 18.	Jan. 25.
On deposits	$205,838,000	$210,193,000
Circulation	34,071,000	34,082,000
Total	$239,909,000	$244,175,000
25 per cent. would be	$59,977,500	$61,043,750
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	89,347,100	92,261,000
Excess	$29,469,600	$31,217,250

The following are the aggregate Quarterly returns to the National Currency Bureau at Washington of all the National Banks of the United States, as on the First Monday in January, 1868, as compared with the previous Quarterly returns, in October, 1867:

	Oct., 1867.	Jan., 1868.
Capital paid in	$419,568,415	$419,845,790
Surplus fund	66,628,818	7[illegible],577,941
Profits unappropriated	33,551,706	31,321,916
National circulation	293,461,196	293,998,869
Old local circulation	4,692,153	3,792,083
Individul deposits	537,329,538	531,500,102
United States deposits	23,078,516	24,200,955
U. S. Disbursing Officers	4,637,265	3,182,717
Due to National Banks	93,058,783	98,133,142
To other Banks and Bankers	19,636,914	21,867,648
Total liabilities	$1,495,033,029	$1,498,423,093

	Oct., 1867.	Jan., 1868.
Loans and discounts	$609,038,450	$616,165,073
U. S. Stocks for circulation	33[illegible],135,150	338,627,250
Other United States funds	80,384,600	81,401,100
Legal-tender money	157,239,958	164,360,475
Gold and silver	10,228,851	18,034,520
Due from National Banks	95,103,230	99,230,49
Due from other banks	8,566,672	8,498,624
Bills of National Banks	11,831,698	16,648,654
Real estate	20,559,840	21,067,565
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	21,375,404	19,356,171
Cash items for Clearing-house	134,392,590	109,359,336
Miscellaneous	8,376,601	7,734,435
Total resources	$1,495,033,029	$1,498,423,648

The relative increased strength of the whole National Bank movement in January to the October statement may be thus stated:

	October.	January.
Deposits in gross	$537,329,538	$531,500,102
Less clearing items	134,392,500	109,359,336
Net deposits	$402,937,038	$422,140,766
Net bank balances	9,025,805	12,331,671
Due Treasury	27,715,781	27,383,673
Circulation	293,461,196	293,998,869
Demand liabilities	$733,139,820	$755,854,979
Gold and greenbacks	167,468,809	182,394,995
Pro rata	23 ℘ cent.	24¼ ℘ cent.

The law requires the New-York banks to hold at least 25 ℘ cent. lawful money in gold and greenbacks, and the country banks 15 ℘ cent. to net deposits and circulation. An average of 20 ℘ cent. would have required:

In October, 1867	$146,617,964
The banks held	167,468,809
Excess	$20,850,845
In January, 1868	$151,170,996
The banks held	182,394,995
Excess	$31,223,999

The New-York Clearing-house banks, Jan. 4, held in excess of 25 ℘ cent. of their demand liabilities, the sum of $19,534,550
Of which belonged to 13 local banks 2,994,934
Excess in N. Y. Nationals $16,539,616

Since the first Saturday in January the lawful Money in the New-York Banks has increased from $74,835,500 to $92,261,000, and the excess over the 25 ℘ cent. of demand liabilities from $19,534,550 to $31,217,250. The rates for Money to the Stock Brokers have gone down from 7 ℘ cent. to 6@5 ℘ cent., and, on pledge of the Public Funds, in some instances, to 4 ℘ cent., and to the Discount Brokers from 7@10 ℘ cent. to 6@7 ℘ cent.; and appearances at the close of last week indicated that a number of the large Banks will either resort to extensive purchases of the Gold-bearing Bonds, on their own account, for the employment of their surplus balances, or else further reduce their terms to Brokers for Money loaned on call, until a more decided revival in the Spring trade, of which there is a fair prospect, shall afford better employment.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,514,435, against the total entries of $3,868,970 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,678,601, against $3,724,391 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,069,300 against $870,169 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,575,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 20,393 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 887.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$23,030,260	December	$13,112,584
August	23,732,000	Jan. 4	3,195,642
September	20,681,540	Jan. 11	2,450,083
October	18,075,697	Jan 18	2,587,491
November	15,680,688	Jan. 25	2,514,435
Total since July 1			$126,973,380
Against same time 1867			153,964,873
Decrease since July 1			[illegible]

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$14,068,861	December	$14,057,986
August	12,887,353	Jan. 8	2,503,234
September	12,002,449	Jan 15	3,912,546
October	17,481,221	Jan. 22	3,079,861
November	20,673,515		
Total since July 1			$101,233,766
Against same time 1867			105,289,210
Decrease since July 1			$4,055,444
Gold, Jan. 25, 1868			139¾ ℘ cent.
Gold, Jan. 26, 1867			135½ ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

July	$13,519,894	December	$6,864,548
August	1,714,598	Jan. 4	2,787,143
September	2,201,959	Jan. 11	2,940,752
October	1,182,631	Jan. 18	364,081
November	1,733,261	Jan. 25	1,069,300
Total since July 1			$34,367,517
Against same time 1867			19,313,481
Increase since July 1			$15,054,036

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

July	$2,679,712	December	$2,186,922
August	3,983,650	Jan. 2	5,111,740
September	2,615,950	Jan. 10	991,264
October	1,847,106	Jan. 22	958,615
November	1,038,058		
Total since July 1			$17,412,617
Against same time 1867			26,559,318
Decrease since July 1			$9,146,301

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$9,794,404	July	$11,306,370
August	12,903,749	August	421,066
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,996	October	187,357
November	7,304,934	November	16,969,514
December	5,448,244	December	1,438,753
Jan. 4	762,000	Jan. 4	5,738,100
Jan. 11	1,664,000	Jan. 11	3,091,000
Jan. 18	1,359,000	Jan. 18	2,461,000
Jan. 25	1,575,000	Jan. 25	1,903,000
Total	$62,042,133	Total	$46,433,019
To date, 1867	70,421,505	To date, 1867	32,854,483

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	138¾@141@139¾
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110@111½
Consolidated 5-20s	106@107½
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	105¾@107½
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York [illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Cleveland [illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Northwestern [illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and [illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Western [illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul [illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul [illegible]	[illegible]

The Stock Exchange showed marked activity throughout the week. The result is a further advance of 1½@1¾ ℘ cent. in the Public Funds, and an additional rise ranging from 2 ℘ cent. on Erie, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Northwestern Preferred, to 9 ℘ cent. on New-York Central, 6 on Hudson River, 4 on Fort Wayne, 10 on Toledo and Painesville and Ashland, 3 on Reading and the same on Ohio and Mississippi. The Miscellaneous Shares did not generally participate in this activity, though Pacific Mail and Canton were exceptions—the latter advancing to 60@61 on Saturday afternoon as against 54½ ℘ cent. at the close of the previous week. A prominent feature of the Railway market was the very heavy daily business in Erie, equal for the week to more than the whole Common Capital, 165,000 shares and the 54,000 extra shares loaned to Mr. DREW last year, in addition. The rumor at the close of the week was that Mr. DREW had sold heavily *short* of the Stock, which he can afford to do, at less risk than any other party until called upon in June next to return to the Company the 54,000 shares upon which he advanced 60 ℘ cent. in June 1866. The present buyers, as well as the old Stockholders, rely upon the present Board of Directors to make no private settlement of this exceptional and extraordinary transaction between their predecessors and Mr. DREW at less than the par value of the Stock.

The changes in Gold Saturday were slight from the last price of Friday. The sales of the day were at 140@140⅛@140@139⅞ ℘ cent. The Gold Room was free from excitement and sensational telegrams. The Treasury Office paid out during the week $1,903,000 for gold interest, and $672,000 on the principal of the Loan of 1847-67; and it received for Customs $1,575,000. The receipts of Bullion from California on Thursday were $958,000, and the exports of the week, of all descriptions of Specie, including the day's steamers, amount to $1,069,300, of which only $125,000 was in Gold Coin. The Banks make a further gain of $1,914,000 in Gold, and $998,000 in Greenbacks, and their aggregate line of Deposits is $4,204,000 higher than last Monday. They add $2,358,000 to their Loans and Discounts. Of course the Money market is easy under this movement. The terms to the Brokers are from 4 to 6 ℘ cent. per annum on call, 6 to 7 ℘ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

The Public Funds were again very active, and most of the Gold bearing Stocks are quoted ⅛@¼ ℘ cent higher than the sales of Friday. In 7-30 ℘ cents. some very heavy private sales at 107⅛ ℘ cent. and interest.

The Railways at the Stock Exchange were generally strong and the business large. Erie Stock attracted, as on Thursday and Friday, unusual interest, and up to nearly 2 o'clock P. M. the course of the movement seemed quite as much a puzzle to the Brokers as through the day before. The later sales, however, were decidedly upward, and the price touched 76½ ℘ cent. Toledo advanced to 114 ℘ cent., and there was a demand also for the Ashtabula Stock at about the same prices, the two Roads being now consolidated in their earnings. The Miscellaneous list was buoyant on Canton, strong on Cumberland Coal and steady for the Express and Telegraph Companies.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅝	103¾	Missouri	100¼	100¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾	111¼	Northwest	60¾	60¾
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107¼	107½	N. West Pref	73¾	75
N. Y. Central	131¾	132¼	Rock Island	97½	98¼
Erie	74¾	76¾	Fort Wayne	103¾	104¾
Hudson	144½	145½	W. U. Telegraph	37¾	38
Reading	96¾	96½	St. Paul Pref	65½	65¾
Mich. Southern	88¾	89½	St. Paul Com	51	50¾
Ohio and Miss	33⅛	33¾	Pacific Mail	110¾	111
Pittsburgh	96⅛	96¾	American Gold	139¾	139⅞
Tenn 6s, new	69¾	[illegible]	Bills on London	109¾	109¾

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., 1868	[illegible]	5-20 coup., small, 1867	108
6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	110¾	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1867	107¼
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	Oregon W. L. '81	107
5-20 reg., 1862	107¼	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110¾	10-40 registered, 1874	103¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108¾	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108¾	7 3-10 2d series	107½
5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107½	7 3-10 3d series	107½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℘ cent. '70	101½	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	[illegible]
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	[illegible]	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	[illegible]
N. Y. Reg'd B'y loan	[illegible]	Illinois War Loan	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1872	101	Indiana 6 ℘ c. War l'n	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1873	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex-c.	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	101	Tennessee new bds	[illegible]
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1875	101	Virginia 6s., ex-c	42
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1877	101	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1878	101	Georgia 6s	[illegible]
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan, 1874	[illegible]	Georgia 7s, new bonds	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	100	North Carolina 6s	[illegible]
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	[illegible]	North Carolina 6s, n. s.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of North Am'a	[illegible]
Manhattan	[illegible]	Hanover	108
Merchants	[illegible]	Irving	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Fulton	[illegible]	Continental	101½
Greenwich	[illegible]	St. Nicholas	[illegible]
Merchants' Exch'ge	[illegible]	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	107	Importers' & Trad's	114
State of New-York	[illegible]	Park	140
Commerce	115½	Manuf'rs Merchants	100
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Central National	104
Ocean	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
American Exchange	115	Ninth National	103
Bank of the Repub.	114		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Han. & St. J. con	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	88	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 1st Mort. extd	[illegible]	Gt. Western 1st M. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Gt. Western 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 1st M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen Line	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Con. 7 ℘ cent. Exten. B.	[illegible]	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	70
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	[illegible]	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jo. land gr'nts	[illegible]		

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Christopher-st., n. s., lot No. 27, Corporation property, 22x48	$3,250
Columbia-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 20x100	3,000
Houston-st., s. s., 27 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 27x74.3	25,000
Mott-st., No. 12, 26x86x26.6x88.6	[illegible]
6th-st., s. s., 289 ft. w. of av. C., 21x97	8,300
51st-st., n. s., 312.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	[illegible]
55th-st., s. s., 112.5 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x100.5	nom.
60th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	5,000
79th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 4 L., 50x200	[illegible]
128th-st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 3d-av., 2 L., 40x99.11	4,000

Lease Recorded.

14th-st. (East), No. 530, store and rooms, 2 yrs	360

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., s. s., 166 ft. s. e. of 5th av., 100x22x100x88x100x22x100x88	[illegible]
Gold-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Concord-st., h. & l., 21x75	3,000
Marion-st., s. s., lot No. 20, block No. 6, 25x100	[illegible]
Middleton and Gwinnett-sts., Marcy and Harrison avs. Block of 80 lots, (referee's sale,)	2,000
Deed of 1866 of same property	[illegible]
Nevins-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Union-st., 20x80	800
Nevins-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Union-st., 20x80	800
Remsen-st., s. s., 725 ft. e. Waterbury-st., 25x95	500
Sumpter-st., n. s., lot No. 56, block No. 6, 25x100	300
Union-st., s. s., 192.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 2-5 share, 50x190	1,776
Union-st., s. s., 292 ft. w. of 5th-av., 8 lots, 100x190	2,400
Witherspoon-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	700
York-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. Hudson-av., 25x100	3,000
S. 2d-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-st., 21x90	4,750
5th-st., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Eckford-st., h. l., 25x100	5,500
N. 6th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. [illegible]	[illegible]
S. 9th-st., s. s., 112 ft. w. of 9th-st., h. l., 25x115.6	5,300
16th-st., n. s., 147.10 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100	[illegible]
16th-st., n. s., 172.10 ft. [illegible]	[illegible]
Balchen-pl., s. s., 27.9 ft. e. of Smith-st., 18x90	7,000
Bedford-av., w. s., 52 ft. n. w. Keap-st., [illegible]	20,000
Hamilton-av., s. s., 79.1 ft. w. of 16th-st., 22.10x111x44x36.6x22.6x44	1,500
Marcy-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Rutledge-st., [illegible] Marcy-av., Heyward-st., s. e. cor., [illegible] referee's deed	4,000
Portland-av., w. s., 119 ft. n. Hanson-place, 32x100	9,000
Rochester-av., e. s., 52.8 ft. n. of Bergen-st., 25x100	400
Tompkins-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Ellery-st., 25x100	400
Lots No. 285-286-287, (Parmentier's Garden, 9th ward)	12,000

Lease Recorded.

Rochester-av., e. s., 12 ft. n. of Bergen-st. Life lease	

Flatlands.

Hunter's Fly-road, e. s., adj. Vandeveers, 18 acres	15,000

New Utrecht.

Clinton-av., s. s., 287.6 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 55.1x111.3x65x116.2	300

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson City.

Prospect-st., lot No. 102, (map of Waverly,) 25x100. Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Block No. 6, (C. Van Voorst est.,) each 25x100, deed of Dec. 10, 1867	$2,500
Same property, deed of Jan. 15, 1868	3,700

Township of North Bergen.

Dallytown Road, (Gardner's property,) 25 35-100 acres	7,463

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	5	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	5,539	Malt, bushels	850
Flour, bags	2,065	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	200	Pork, bbls	609
Cornmeal, bags	1,860	Cut Meats, pkgs	809
Wheat, bushels	1,920	Lard, pkgs	1,220
Corn, bushels	66,191	Beef, tcs. and bbls	249
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	316
Oats, bushels	2,300	Petroleum, bbls	1,852

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and firm in price, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14¼c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The trade to-day has been quite extensive, and prices have again advanced a fraction, closing firmly, and in favor of sellers. The aggregate sales since our last have been 8,529 bales, including 3,010 bales to shippers, 2,204 bales to spinners, 2,415 bales to speculators, and 900 bales in transit. The week's receipts at this Port have been 20,395 bales; sales and resales (week ending last evening) 32,454 bales; exports, 13,129 bales; estimated stock at the close, 53,500 bales. The week's business, Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this date, notice thus: "Our market for the week has been active, but irregular, closing firm at ⅜ of a cent per pound advance from the closing prices of last week, and 1c. ℘ lb. advance over the lowest prices of this week. The total sales have been 32,454 bales, including 5,730 to spinners, 7,279 to speculators, and 19,445 to exporters, of which 2,431 bales were in transit. The receipts at the port for the week show about 86,000 bales, against 76,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since 1st Sept. are 1,187,500 bales, against 1,037,000 bales for same time last season. Freights to Liverpool by steam, ⅝d.@⅜d. By sail, 7-16d.@½d. The favorable advices from Liverpool, and the growing opinion here, that our present crop of Cotton has been over estimated, together with the generally accepted belief that the next season's crop must be a light one, has created a strong speculative feeling in Cotton, and our market closes very firm at the quotations. There is a fair supply of Cotton offering, but Middlings are very scarce on the market and sell at full quotations. The Dry Goods market shows some improvement."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	16	16¼	16½@16¾
Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17 @17¼
Low Middling	17¾	17¾	18 @18¼
Middling	18½	18¾	19 @19¼
Good Middling	19¾	19¾	20 @20¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	20,395
Receipts last week	19,609
Receipts preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Exports since Tuesday last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	53,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	[illegible]
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts same time 1866-7	967,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	[illegible]
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	618,000
Exports same time 1866-7	421,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	345,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	580,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 55@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 60@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 75 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 55@$9 25
Extra State	9 60@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 80@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 80@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75@16 00

Southern Flour continues in good demand at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls. at $9 85@$11 25 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 10@$6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 10 for Western, and $6 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,150 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 50 ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues quite dull at $3 75@$4 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and rather less buoyant in price to-day. Sales 11,000 bushels, including White Canada at $2 90; White Western on private terms; No. 1 Spring at $2 50, and Red Jersey at $2 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered at materially reduced prices, on a moderately active market. Sales have been reported of 70,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 31 for New Mixed Western, $1 34@$1 35, chiefly at $1 35, for Old do., in store, $1 25 for New Yellow Jersey; $1 26@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at from $1 68@$1 78 ℘ bushel. Barley has been dull at steady rates. Sales 3,800 bushels State at $1 85@$1 92½ ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of only 1,200 bushels, at $1 85@$1 88 ℘ bushel. Oats have been quiet at a shade lower prices; sales have been reported of 44,500 bushels Western at 85½c.@86c., chiefly at 86c., in store, and 87½c.@88c. afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 81c.@86c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale has been in fair supply and demand at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 85c.@$1 20 for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet to-day, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@50c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 90,905 hides, and 150 bales do.; sales, 68,900 hides and 221 bales, the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. Day & Co., 11,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., at 20c. gold, usual selection; 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 24 lbs., private terms; 27,500 Dry Montevideo, part to arrive, 21@22½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 3,800 Dry California, to arrive, 22½ lbs., private terms; 7,000 Dry Orinoco, 22@22½ lbs., 18c., gold, usual selection; 300 Dry Caraccas, 22 lbs., private terms; 350 Dry Mexican, 25 lbs., private terms; 600 Wet Salted Para, 44 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Texas, 70 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Cuba, 40 lbs., private terms; 4,800 City Slaughter Ox and Cow, 50@75 lbs., 10½c.@11c. currency; 121 bales Calcutta Cow, 9 lbs., private terms; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 10 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 147,500 (same time last year 34,500—year before, 215,700,) and 180 bales, as follows: 115,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 1,000 Dry California, 10,000 Dry Orinoco, 1,000 Dry Savanilla, &c., 2,000 Dry Central American and San Juan, 10,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 1,000 Dry Mexican, 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres from Europe, 5,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande from Europe, and 180 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand, and Oak Tannages, having been most called for, have favored sellers. Week's receipts of Sole, 20,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive, yet steady, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 67½c.@88c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more request, including Spirits Turpentine at 54c.@55½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Resin at $2 70@$6 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale at 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 23@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 12@$1 18 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand, within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet and irregular in price to-day. But few parties were disposed to sell, and those were generally claiming higher rates. Buyers seemed rather more spirited in their bids; yet the sales were quite light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 750 bbls., in lots, at $20 37@$20 56¼, closing at $20 55 regular for Old Mess; $21 37@$21 75, closing at about $21 70 for New Mess; $18 75@$19 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl.; sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, April delivery, seller's option at $22 25; ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 145 pkgs. Bacon has been in fair demand and steady; sales 850 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c.; Cumberlands, 11¾c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Long Rib; 12¾c.@13c. for Short Clear, and on private terms for Long Clear, for February delivery, ℘ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 970 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12⅞c.@13⅛c., ℘ lb.; also 500 tierces seller's option, last half of February, at 13⅛c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs have been quiet and heavy at 9⅞c.@9¾c., for City, and 8⅞c.@8⅞c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@8¾c. for country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in brisk request partly for repacking at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$21 50 for Extra do. Sales have been reported of 2,100 bbls. Tierce Beef is in request, including Prime Mess at $30@$34 50, and India Mess; sales 400 at $36@$40, ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been in demand at from $29 50@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 170 bbls. Butter is in good request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 15c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	[illegible]
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	[illegible]
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	30 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15 @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

SKINS—Deer have been in light supply and held firmly; hence transactions have been limited. Sales include 30,000 lbs. California, 7,000 lbs. Para, 10,000 lbs. Angostura and 1,000 lbs. Central American on private terms. We quote: Honduras at 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45; Puerto Cabello, 33c.@35c.; Para, 50c., in gold, ℘ lb. A moderate demand prevailed for Goat at unchanged prices, though the inquiry is chiefly for qualities of which the market is bare. The stock is composed chiefly of Curacoa and South American. Sales embrace about 150 bales Mexican and 200 bales Curacoa on private terms. We quote: Tampico 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c.@40c., Cape, 37½c.@38c., currency.

SUGARS—Have been in light request, yet steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 287 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c.; 630 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 14½c.@16¾c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 93,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅞c.@11½c.; 37,000 lbs. Stearine at 12¾c.@13½c.; 38,000 lbs. Grease at 8¾c.@10¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been neglected and nominal, to-day.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,150 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d. by sail, and ⅝d.@⅜d. by steamer ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels grain, by sail, at 9½d. for Corn, or 9¾d. for Wheat; 22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer at 12d. ℘ bushel; 50 tons Provisions, by sail, at 30s.@35s.; 300 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 50s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 60s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 100 tcs. Lard, by steamer, on p. t. For a port in the United Kingdom, a brig, with 21,000 bushels Corn, at 8s. ℘ quarter. For Havre, 65 hhds. Tallow, at ½d. ℘ lb.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MARRY a lady of refinement and wealth. This advertisement emanates from a source worthy the consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by corresponding with F. R., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY, having a desire to travel, would like to correspond, with a view to matrimony, with some seafaring or traveling gentleman. Address A. B., Jersey City Post-office.

PERSONAL.

MISSING—SINCE EARLY ON WEDNESDAY morning, the 22d inst., Capt. AUGUSTUS DE PEYSTER, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island. A reward of $250 will be paid to any person who may furnish to his family, at their residence on Staten Island, any information concerning him, if living, or which may lead to the recovery of his body.

REMOVALS.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT COMPANY have removed their office to No. 116 Wall-st., where all orders hereafter will be punctually attended to. O. G. WATERBURY, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER HOUSES!
The Telescopic Cup Company are now prepared to execute orders for the celebrated "NILES' PATENT HARD RUBBER TUMBLERS." Orders should be addressed to JOHN B. BABCOCK, Treasurer, Boston.

USE A. STAFFORD'S NEW PATENT Brass Key Tag, for hotels, steamboats, &c., to prevent parties carrying away the keys. Send for sample and circular. N. STAFFORD, No. 66 Fulton-st., N. Y.

GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES and eye-glasses at the Optical Institute No. 1,132 Broadway. H. W. HUNTER.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
MARTHA. Characters by Miss McCulloch, Miss Philipps, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THE ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE in Wonderful Feats of Skill.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, O. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lungard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading characters by G. L. Fox and Miss Rose Cooke.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE CARRIER AND HIS DOGS, AND CARTOUCH. Principal characters by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard, and their Dogs.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

STUDIO BUILDINGS.
No. 51 West 10th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

PACKER INSTITUTE.
Brooklyn.
READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, by Prof. Raymond.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable dispatches from London inform us of the repudiation by the British Government of the arrest of Mr. TRAIN. The London *Observer*, in its issue of yesterday, asserts that by the last dispatches exchanged between Lord STANLEY and Secretary SEWARD, the *Alabama* correspondence is finally closed. The action of the United States House of Representatives, declaring the sympathy of the American nation with the Fenians, causes considerable feeling. Telegraphic advices from Copenhagen set forth the ratification, by the Lower House of the Rigsdag, of the transfer of St. Thomas and St. John to the United States. Telegrams from France announce that the Government has officially proclaimed the new army law a pledge of continued peace. Ten of the Paris liberal newspapers have been heavily fined for printing illegal reports of the proceedings of the Corps Legislatif. Saturday, a wild rumor was current that in case of war, Prussia had secured the use of the United States navy. Dispatches from Prague announce the recent occurrence and speedy suppression of serious anti-ministerial disturbances. Intelligence from Madrid and from Abyssinia is confirmatory of previous dispatches relative to an anticipated insurrection in Aragon, and an imminent battle between King THEODORUS and the rebels besetting his palace. The captives were at Magdola, alive and well.

CONGRESS.

There was no session of the Senate on Saturday.

In the House, the day was devoted to general debate. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. SITGREAVES discussed the state of the Union from a "Christian standpoint," and holding that the rebellion and its fruits were directly chargeable to the spirit of Radicalism which pervaded the land. He was replied to by Mr. PRICE. Mr. MORRELL addressed the Committee on the question of the finances. Mr. WILLIAMS denounced the Democratic Party; and Mr. STONE discussed the reconstruction policy of Congress. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

Two of the heaviest oil operators at Oil City, Pennsylvania, were arrested on Friday, charged with being implicated in the robbery of Mr. BRENNHOFF, by which that gentleman lost upwards of $300,000. An examination of the accused showed that their arrest was caused by some malicious persons who sought to injure their reputations.

Gen. PENROSE recently held a Court of Inquiry at Trinidad, New Mexico, resulting in the discharge of the leaders of the late riots. This causes much dissatisfaction, and the Mexican county officers have all resigned. Acting-Gov. HALL is expected to reach Trinidad soon, and examine the matter.

A man was buried in Albany a few days ago who it was said had died from a wound accidentally inflicted upon his face while shaving. It is now thought that he with others was engaged in the commission of a burglary somewhere upon the line of the Susquehanna Railroad, and that he was shot by an inmate while attempting to enter the house.

The only public library in Alaska consists of about 1,500 volumes, with government records, maps and manuscripts. The only American volume is a copy of WENDELL PHILLIPS' speeches. The other volumes are printed in Russian, with a sprinkling of the Swedish, German and French.

The Illinois Republican State Convention is to be held in Peoria on the 6th of May. The Convention will nominate a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, and appoint delegates to the National Convention.

In the Lewiston (Me.) Municipal Court, on the 20th inst., CHARLES INGALLS, of Auburn, was arraigned on a warrant charging him with mixing poison with liquor seized at his store with intent to kill the State Constables WALDRON, PHILLIPS and SMITH.

A portrait of JEFFERSON, said to be the last original picture since the burning of the Smithsonian Gallery, is offered for sale to the Kentucky Legislature.

Hon. WALTER S. BURGESS, of Cranston, has been elected an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge SHEARMAN.

An election will be held in the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio to-day, for the purpose of electing a Representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. C. S. HAMILTON.

The Minnesota Republican State Convention will be held at St. Paul on the 12th of May, to elect delegates to the National Convention.

A meeting of the Lincoln Monument Association was held at Springfield, Ill., on Thursday, and it was resolved to erect a monument costing $200,000.

An action has been commenced in the Supreme Court by ROBERT P. NOAH, to recover from JOHN PENTLAND and EZRA B. WHEDON the sum of $1,365, lost at the game of faro, in November last. The case came before Judge CARDOZO on a motion made by the defendants to have the complaint made more definite and certain as to what inducements were held out to the plaintiff to engage in the game in which the money was lost, and also as to what is the nature of faro, and how it is played. The Court on Saturday granted the defendants' motion, with costs.

The Board of Aldermen met on Saturday and adopted the Tax Levy making the appropriations for the support of the City Government for the present year. A resolution to increase the salaries of the Clerks of the Common Council was laid over. A resolution to remove the Loew Bridge to the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, was laid over.

The case of FISK & BELDEN vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, was before Judge CARDOZO, of the Supreme Court, again on Saturday, on some preliminary motions. After hearing argument, the Court took the papers and reserved the decision. The argument of the case on the merits was postponed until next Saturday.

Last evening Miss SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH read to the newsboys at their lodging-rooms, in Fulton-street, an interesting history of the experience of one who was formerly an inmate of the institution, and is now doing a successful business in Rochester. She also read a few passages from the history of Mr. NEVINS, who was at one time a Boston newsboy.

The one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was commemorated Saturday evening by a dinner, given at the Pacific Hotel, by the Burns Club of this City. Mr. HOSEA PERKINS, HARRY SMITH, JAS. NICHOLSON, ROBERT CRAWFORD, J. H. LYONS and others, responded to toasts, and songs were sung by Mr. A. INGLIS, JAS. GIBSON, ROBERT ANDERSON and others.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached last evening to a large congregation at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, from the words "To what purpose is this waste?" He argued that time and money expended in the service of God were given to a noble cause, and therefore were not misspent.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, late of the Arch-street Church, Philadelphia, was installed pastor of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, in this city, last evening, with appropriate services. Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL preached a sermon, and Rev. Drs. MURRAY, THOMPSON and ALEXANDER took part in the exercises.

At Westminster Church, in Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, last evening, the pastor, Rev. Dr. G. D. ARCHIBALD preached on "The Dangers and Duties of the Times."

Rev. Dr. STEPHEN H. TYNG delivered a sermon at the Church of the Incarnation last evening, on behalf of the Protestant Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

JOHN FLYNN, proprietor of a drinking saloon corner of Spring and Thompson-streets, has been arrested by Marshal MURRAY for having in his possession bonds stolen from the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in July last. He was held to bail in $10,000.

The Board of Councilmen met on Saturday and concurred in the Tax Levy. The gross amount of the levy is $11,299,393 48.

Cotton closed briskly on Saturday at a further fractional advance. Less activity was noted in Breadstuffs. Corn and Oats were lower. Provisions were in rather better request. Pork was quoted higher. Groceries were quiet. Freights moderately active.

The Presidency—Washington and Gen. Grant.

A correspondent, in another column, objects to the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, because of his *silence* and *inaction* in regard to the Reconstruction policy of Congress. He desires him to denounce that policy openly, and especially to refuse the Dictatorship over the Southern States which the bill now pending proposes to confer upon him.

We should like to ask our correspondent under what possible plea, or with what possible color of right or propriety, Gen. GRANT could take such action as he suggests? Gen. GRANT is an officer of the army—simply that and nothing more. He is a subordinate of the Commander-in-Chief—bound to obey all the *orders* he receives from his superior—bound, like all citizens, in the army and out of it, to obey the laws of the United States. By uniform usage, if not by positive law, he is precluded from interference in political contests; and by the proprieties of his position he is also precluded from interfering, either in the enactment of laws by Congress or in the execution of them, except as a subordinate, by the President. It is his business, his duty, simply to obey—to obey the orders of the President in matters left subject to his orders, and to obey the laws of Congress where those laws enjoin specific duties upon the office which he holds. For him to judge of the wisdom or folly—the justice or injustice—the policy or impolicy of those orders on the one hand, or those laws on the other, would be a departure from the line of his duty, an assumption of authority utterly at war with the position he holds.

We presume that, if the Reconstruction bill passes, Gen. GRANT will perform the duties which it imposes upon him. It does not, our correspondent will remark, create any *office* which he can accept or decline at his discretion. It merely enjoins certain *duties*—directs the performance of certain acts, by him as General of the Army; and he must either obey or disobey—perform the acts enjoined, or refuse to perform them. To refuse would be insubordinate;—it would be a distinct assertion of the supremacy of the army over the legislature—of its right to obey the laws, or set them aside at its own discretion—which would be at war with the form and spirit of our Government, and fatal to everything like republican liberty. We hope the act will not become a law, for we deem it in the highest degree unjust, impolitic, and unwise. But if it does become a law, we hope Gen. GRANT will, without thought of cavil or hesitation, enter upon the duties which it enjoins. We would infinitely prefer, for the sake of the country, that *he* should assume their performance, than that they should fall into any other hands.

Our correspondent is mistaken in assuming that when WASHINGTON was first elected, the authority of the Constitution was fully established and universally acknowledged,—and that his election was due solely to the profound respect felt for his personal character. The sacredness of the Constitution was not then recognized even as generally as it is now. It had been but just framed. One of the great parties of the country was openly distrustful of its wisdom, and many of the leaders of that party had resisted its adoption and were avowedly hostile to its general character: and they hoped, by restricting its power to the narrowest limits, either to secure its overthrow or greatly curtail and undermine its authority. WASHINGTON was known to be in favor of giving it a fair trial, though he was not committed to the extreme theories and views, held by either of the great parties which divided the country into fierce and contending factions. He neither believed with HAMILTON and MORRIS that the Government it established was a "weak and worthless fabric," nor with JEFFERSON and his associates that it gave too much power to the Executive, and that it would lead to the overthrow and extinction of the several States. The great body of both parties, nevertheless, had absolute confidence in his patriotism, his fairness of judgment, his disinterestedness and his determination to give the new Constitution a fair trial; and this confidence, together with the sense entertained by the whole country of his transcendent public services, secured him what was substantially a unanimous election to the Presidency.

The course and tenor of his Administration fully justified the selection. His great aim was to allay the excitements of the public mind, and the strife of contending parties. The great thing needed at the outset of our national career, was precisely what is needed now,—the conciliation of the public temper—the infusion into the Administration of a strong, calm, patriotic public spirit. He did not seek a triumph of one party over the other—for he desired that the Constitution should be commended, by its practical workings, to the great mass of both parties, and should thus become established permanently and solidly in the affections, the faith and the devotion of the nation. His very first act, therefore, was to put the *leaders* of the two great parties,—one friendly to the Constitution and the other distrustful of its operation, into his Cabinet, and to divide it equally between their respective adherents. And as the country was also divided in sentiment on the subject of giving high civil office to military men, he also divided his Cabinet equally between military officers and civilians.

WASHINGTON did not insist that the Constitution should be committed solely to those who had favored its adoption. He did not deem it necessary that the Government should be solely in the hands of "loyal men"—meaning thereby those alone who believed in the Constitution under which it was organized. He gave all his efforts to conciliation, to the allaying of party spirit, to the reconcilement of the friends and the foes of the new Government; and while his opinions, his sympathies and his patriotic hopes all impelled him to act in the main with those who had sustained and secured the adoption of the Constitution, he so guided and shaped the administration of public affairs as eventually to make those who had been its foes, its strongest and most devoted friends.

We think our correspondent will see from this statement more resemblance than he now concedes between the condition of the country then and its condition now. The authority of the Constitution needs to be reëstablished. Extreme views of extreme men, in both parties and in both sections, need to be overborne and overruled. Public passion needs to be allayed,—the public mind needs to be reassured,—mutual confidence must be restored, and the patriotic temper and feeling that belong to members of the same great nation, must be brought back to the conduct of public affairs.

Who is there so well fitted by character and position to accomplish these results, as the man who carried the nation successfully through a greater contest than the Revolution, and in whose moderation, justice and practical wisdom the country has stronger faith than in that of almost any man since WASHINGTON himself? Like WASHINGTON, though openly espousing and sustaining the leading principles and aims of the party which carried the country through the war, he is no blind adherent of any party,—nor would he be so bound by party pledges or party platforms as to prevent the free exercise, for the public good, of those high qualities of mind and character which have marked every step of his brilliant and patriotic career.

Canal Mismanagement—The Senate Committee's Report.

The report of the special committee appointed by the Senate at Albany to investigate the management of the canals, more than confirms the popular impressions on the subject. It exposes a disgraceful degree of inefficiency, coupled with an organized system of knavery by which the State Treasury is annually robbed of very large amounts.

The general fact established by the Committee is the failure of the contract system for keeping the canals in repair. That system was adopted as a means of preventing the profligacy which prevailed under the former plan of administration, and, honestly worked, it would probably have been an improvement. But the essential conditions of usefulness have been wanting. It has secured neither a saving of money nor an adequate performance of repairs. So far are the canals from having been kept in good condition, that they have gone from bad to worse, and, according to the Committee, are rapidly passing into "still greater dilapidation and ruin." The frequent and disastrous breaks are referred to as corroborating the statement, which foreshadows almost the destruction of the canals or unlimited expenditures for their restoration, if the present management continue much longer.

In truth, the contract system has passed into a system of robbery and waste. From an agency for maintaining in good order the canals, it has grown into a contrivance for plundering the Treasury to an extent and with an audacity almost incredible. Every branch of administration is tainted with the rascality which official cupidity has fostered. None comes out untarnished. The contractors are a compact body of greedy, unscrupulous knaves. The contracting Board is shown to have winked at robbery, and some of the Commissioners have been in collusion with the contractors. State officers, elected and appointed, are leagued in the same interest; conniving at evasions of the law, facilitating schemes of plunder, and imposing no sufficient check upon the conduct of repairs. Legislators lend themselves to the system, and use their positions to engineer appropriations and enactments which are but a roundabout method of stealing from the public purse. The entire thing is rotten from top to bottom. From Senators and Assemblymen to contractors and overseers, all parts and all classes are involved in its disgrace. Mere change of individuals, therefore, would be of no avail. The system itself is hopelessly demoralized; and as both Democrats and Republicans are compromised by the exposure which Senator STANFORD's report makes, we must look to more than political changes for the necessary reforms.

That these reforms, whatever they may be, must start with the abrogation of the contract system, cannot be doubted in the face of the facts now officially brought to light. The frauds practiced within the last ten years are said to amount in the aggregate to several millions of dollars. "The exact amount can never be ascertained," says the report; "but the stream of fraud has been deep, and the State has suffered accordingly." The same work has in many cases been paid for twice. Private matters of officials have been embraced in canal accounts, and paid for by the State. State property has been appropriated by contractors without compensation. Commissioners have violated the law by selling materials to contractors. Fraudulent claims have been recognized and allowed. And the report explicitly implicates an Auditor and a late Lieutenant-Governor in awards and payments of an unlawful and disreputable character.

The system attained its highest development in the Stanwix Hall combination of December, 1866. The army of contractors then met in council, and became parties to a conspiracy for robbing the Treasury. The various contracts to be let were put up at auction among themselves, and the persons who offered the most obtained them. The prices paid, amounting altogether to an enormous sum, were divided among the rest, who withdrew from the competition and thus enabled the buyers to obtain their own terms from the State. What these terms are may be inferred from the Committee's statement that a bonus of $40,000 was paid for a single contract, which was let at rates that net the contractors a fraudulent excess of gain amounting to $100,000 yearly. In this instance alone the State will be robbed to the extent of half a million during the five years over which the contract runs. In another case the loss will be $100,000, and in yet another $48,500. It is not surprising, then, that the Committee, as one of the results of its inquiry, recommends the annulling of these contracts on the ground that they were fraudulently obtained.

What shall be the future management of the Canals is a question the Committee does not attempt to discuss. It contents itself with demonstrating the utter failure of the system now in force; leaving to the Legislature the task of devising a more excellent way.

An Unquiet Corpse.

One would naturally suppose that, on the death of slavery, anti-slavery societies expired too—at least, they ought to have died, and public sentiment would have sustained them in doing so. An anti-slavery society has no more business to be stirring now-a-days than a dead man to be walking about with his coffin. So thought Mr. GARRISON and Gov. ANDREW, who were good judges; but so did not think WENDELL PHILLIPS and some others, who had a large, unexpended surplus of anti-slavery eloquence and sentiment on hand at the time slavery suddenly "went up." Mr. Garrison tried to decorously bury the anti-slavery society which he himself had begotten. A man ought to know, at least, the deadness of his own offspring. But now we find the corpse resurgent and galvanized, and indecently brought before the public, when it ought to be laid away in its cerements. There has been, at Boston, "an annual meeting" of the society in question, and Mr. PHILLIPS has addressed it—perhaps, inwardly with the spirit in which HORACE SMITH addressed the mummy at Belzoni's, who had "walked in Thebes' streets three thousand years ago."

We protest against this unhallowed body-snatching—this sacrilegious tampering with the grave. Slavery is dead—as dead as Marley, or as Julius Cæsar. Yet, if an equally dead subject is to be exhumed once a year, we shall at least expect slavery to be uncoffined, and made to "revisit the glimpses of the moon." Without the bane, we cannot properly enjoy the antidote.

One thing convinces us that the body lately convened in Boston is only a body, and not moved by the spirit once in the corpse which Mr. GARRISON buried. Nothing was said there about slavery. There were all sorts of other things said—mainly about impeachment and reconstruction—with a plentiful flinging of epithets; but not an important word about slavery. WENDELL PHILLIPS accused the Republican Party of committing a crime against the nation, "in failing to impeach the President," and called the movement to elect Grant "utter treason to the nation's peace;" and BRONSON ALCOTT, of Concord, delivered an address on "mysticism"—which was, perhaps, as near to anti-slavery as the meeting got. Anybody who will kindly bury this organization will do it a favor. It does not belong above ground. Mr. GARRISON long ago rung its knell and delivered its funeral eulogy. It is an organized body, we admit—but clearly a "moist, unpleasant body," like the one spoken of by Mr. Mantalini.

The Irish Policy of the British Government.

Lord STANLEY's speech at Bristol has dissipated whatever hopes may have been entertained in regard to the adoption of a more liberal policy toward Ireland. Nothing certainly has been said by members of the Derby Government to encourage expectations of any material change. Mr. DISRAELI, in his speeches since the close of the session, has preserved a studied silence on the subject; and hitherto his colleagues have cultivated the same reticence. Still the impression has gained ground that some effort would be made to overcome almost universal discontent by the inauguration of liberal reforms. The attitude assumed by Mr. GLADSTONE and others who, like him, wisely blend the practice of liberalism with the regard for existing interests which is one of the attributes of conservatism, has tended to strengthen the belief in coming changes. When men who in England are staunch adherents of the Established Church, and on the ground of principle urge the continuance of its connection with the State; when such men condemn the Protestant establishment in Ireland as an anomaly, and advocate its abolition as the first step toward pacification, some early and decisive step in that direction seems to be inevitable. So, too, with the land question. All shades of opinion have appeared to concur in the conclusion that the doctrine of the irresponsibility of landlords must give place to a practical recognition of the rights of tenants and the interests of all who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

And now Lord STANLEY, in a speech delivered at Bristol, dashes these hopes and expectations to the ground. The Church question, he says, must stand over to a more convenient season, which may be a year or two hence, and may be never. The land question, he declares, must not be touched. The pretensions—we will not say the rights—of the handful of men who lay claim to the exclusive ownership of the soil, are to be upheld at all hazards; the millions who ask for facilities that they may live in the land which gave them birth are to receive no consideration whatever. These announcements are rendered more harsh and unwise by the spirit in which they are conceived. Lord STANLEY not only denies the justice that is sought, but with bitter mockery professes to find in the condition of Ireland matter for gratulation. If his lordship were to be believed, Ireland is more prosperous, more happy, more contented than at any former period! The wail of distress that goes up from three of the four provinces into which the island is divided—the all-pervading evidence of alarm and distrust—the absence of constitutional guarantees of personal liberty, and the iron rule of the soldier and the policeman, are facts which prove the heartlessness of Lord STANLEY's boast, and the indifference of the Tory Government of England to the sombre realities of the situation.

In some respects, perhaps, the course of the Government, thus informally foreshadowed, should occasion no surprise. The antecedents of the Earl of Derby do not justify a very sanguine belief in the moderation or justice of the Irish policy of any Cabinet of which he is the head. His whole political career has been characterized by a temper never forbearing and not seldom malignant. He quarreled with Whig friends thirty years ago on Irish questions, and by the bitterness of his conduct earned from O'CONNELL the appellation of "Scorpion STANLEY." Time has not essentially changed his nature. In English politics, yielding to the fears of revolution, he allowed himself to become a party to a Radical measure of Parliamentary reform; but Ireland is too far off to frighten him. There, he relies upon martial law; sending as his ministers soldiers who learned the lesson of "stamping out rebellion" by butchering the hapless Sepoys, and who trust to the same brute method for squelching the discontent which confers on Fenianism its power.

The Irish policy of the Derby Government will, then, probably constitute the great feature of the Parliamentary session which begins next month. It is scarcely possible that a blunt, insulting denial of facts which are patent to every man's observation can lead the majority of England's representatives to close their eyes to the danger of the position. It may be that the cry for stern measures of repression, which outrages ascribed to Fenianism have aroused, will for the time aid the Government in ruling Ireland with a sole dependence on the sword. But this disposition cannot last. And with the sober second thought by which it will be succeeded will come a more worthy appreciation of the perils, the responsibilities and the duties of the Government in reference to the people of Ireland.

Meanwhile moderate men are growing more radical in their demands. All but the fossilized race of Tories concede the necessity of sweeping away the Church, whose domination is an outrage to the great majority of the Irish people; though we trace no very definite agreement as to the subsequent disposal of the property from which the Church derives its revenues. It is on the land question more especially that the advancing tide of public feeling is discernible. Not long ago the very mild measure of "tenant right," for which SHERMAN CRAWFORD in vain contended, would have done much toward the removal of the most prominent grievance. Now, more extreme changes are insisted upon as the basis of a settlement. Sir JOHN GRAY, a member of the House of Commons, and a man whose career as proprietor of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* has been distinguished by unfaltering attachment to British connection, proposes that Government shall assume possession of the land, paying the proprietors an equitable consideration, and shall provide for its acquisition by Irish people. As almost every acre has been twice or thrice confiscated already, no peculiar sanctity attaches to the present ownership; while by the operation of the Encumbered Estates act, English authority has asserted its right to interfere when public interests are at stake.

The promulgation of the scheme is a noticeable sign of the turn which ideas are taking when the soil of Ireland is concerned. Another and for some reasons a yet more remarkable development is the movement initiated by the Catholic Clergy of Limerick in favor of a repeal of the Union and the reëstablishment of an Irish Parliament. We may not speedily see the attainment of either of these projects, but the shape in which they are presented, and the support they command, are circumstances which will render Lord DERBY's obstinancy hazardous and unpopular.

The Supreme Court Bills.

The Albany *Evening Journal* is shocked at the new Supreme Court bill which the Reconstruction Committee proposes to report in Congress. "Do the Republican leaders"—says the *Journal*:

> "Do the Republican leaders in Congress wish to justify the charge of the Democracy, that *they are bent upon usurpation and revolution?* Have they become so indifferent to popular opinion that they are prepared to *remove any obstacle which may be presented to their policy, regardless of every Constitutional provision?* We are not ready to believe this; yet we shall be compelled to do so, if the purpose now announced is really carried into effect."

This indignation is not without some show of reason, but it is rather out of place as applied to this bill, for the bill only proposes to do directly precisely what the bill already passed sought to do indirectly; and this falls clearly and unmistakeably within the specific language of the Constitution, while the other most certainly did not. Yet the *Journal* defended *that* bill, and belabored, with a good deal of partisan severity, all who doubted either its justice or necessity.

We felt confident that when the *Journal* came to see and understand the precise drift and character of the legislation proposed, it could scarcely give its sanction. This bill translates the other into plain English. That's all. Mr. STEVENS, the author of it, has this merit, at all events—he never fights under cover; he is always ready to say exactly what he means.

MINOR TOPICS.

The senior editor of the Louisville *Journal* denies to Gen. GRANT any military ability or any credit for the suppression of the rebellion. He confesses that he was brave enough and obstinate enough in prosecuting any object which he had once made up his mind to achieve; but he says he was in Richmond in the Winter of 1865, and knows that the Confederate officers, soldiers and citizens had not the slightest fear of anything GRANT could do. That is probably true. DAVIS himself was equally confident, and went to church as coolly as possibly on the Sunday when LEE made up his mind that Richmond was no place for him any longer. In the course of two or three days they all changed their minds about GRANT. The change *was* sudden, as the *Journal* remarks, but it was very decided.

For some time past the "wreckers"—who should be rather called the "salvagers"—have been busy at Norfolk in the work of weighing up the ships sunk in the harbor during the war. The *Pennsylvania*, *Raritan*, *Columbia*, *Delaware* and *Columbus* lie imbedded in the mud between the yard and St. Helena. The engineers made efforts to bring up the *Delaware* and *Columbus* recently, but when they had almost succeeded the tackle gave way and the wrecks went down again. The iron of the *Merrimac* has been raised and removed, as well as the remains of the burnt *Brandywine*, storeship.

It is said of Mr. LINCOLN that he used sometimes to good-naturedly joke his Secretary of the Navy to the effect that he not only never saw the sea, but couldn't imagine what it was like. At first thought, it would seem as if the bantering might have extended to the mathematical as well as the maritime experience of the Secretary, when we find that the latter's original estimate of appropriations for next year has already been "revised" by himself, and reduced almost fifty per cent. A few millions' margin may be given by a generous people to a Cabinet officer in making up his annual budget; but when it comes to a matter of nearly twenty-two and a half millions out of forty-seven millions the latitude is rather large. This last was the sum, in round numbers, which the Secretary's report said the Navy would require; but within a few weeks he figured his estimates down to less than twenty-five millions—being a reduction of one-half. However, in justice to the Department, it should be owned that its schedule contemplated vast improvements in navy-yards, and Congress thinks these had better be postponed. But if a similar slice could be cut off from other estimates, Mr. HOOPER's total of $300,000,000 expenses could easily cover everything, with a handsome sum to spare.

The opponents of Gen. GRANT are turning their attention to a new quarter. They are watching the speeches and votes, the sayings and doings, the looks, hints, and ins and outs of Mr. WASHBURNE, who, they choose to assume, is the special organ and representative—or the guide, philosopher and friend—of the General. The other day, one side of the set (the Radicals,) discovered that Mr. WASHBURNE's vote was not recorded on the passage of the Reconstruction bill, whereupon they proclaimed that Gen. GRANT was opposed to it. Mr. W. then asked leave to record his vote in its favor, whereupon the other side (the Democrats,) denounced the General as one of its radical supporters. Thus the extreme factions endeavor to console themselves and alarm the country. So far as Gen. GRANT himself is concerned, the amusement is perfectly harmless.

Everybody knows that to call a man a dog is unparliamentary; it is unparliamentary, perhaps, to use the epithet even in a Pickwickian sense. But some members of the House, perhaps, have not understood that it was unparliamentary to use this epithet in a simile, or a trope, or a Scripture quotation. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, spoke the other day of men returning to the Democratic Party "as the dog to his vomit." This was more popular than polite. Mr. MUNGER rose to a point of order. The gentleman looked toward him as he spoke, and "did he mean that he (MUNGER) was a dog? Was that the inference to be drawn?" The Chair overruled the point, but some time later overruled himself, and said that he had misunderstood, and if the dog was the point, then Mr. WILLIAMS *was* out of order, "in speaking of the gentlemen on the other side of the House as dogs." The moral is that gentlemen must be careful of their rhetoric, and especially of their quotations. And above all, let them not imagine that any simile is so old and stale as to be innocuous, or that because it has no other point it may not contain a point of order.

The Troy *Times*, which would be a very reliable, as it is a very excellent, paper, if it did not sometimes forget to be honest in its effort to be smart, says:

> GOOD.—The NEW-YORK TIMES admits that it is not a Republican journal. That is satisfactory as far as it goes. But why don't the TIMES concede its positive hostility, frankly and manfully?

One reason is because it *feels* no such "positive hostility;" perhaps that will be considered enough, without mentioning any more. We *do* feel a positive and a very strong "hostility" to the action which is pressed upon the party by a good many of its leaders, and which nothing but the cowardice of that portion of the Press which *belongs* (literally) to the Republican Party saves from unanimous and hearty condemnation. But for the party itself we have none but good wishes—so long as it will not insist on abolishing every department of the Government that will not coöperate in its political plans.

We presume that the news that THEODORE is "confronted by rebels in his own dominions" will be promptly taken up by our own Senate and made the subject of resolution. But what sort of a resolution—one of sympathy with the royal or the rebel forces? Mr. CHANDLER ought to be in a dilemma. He insisted at great length on the exact "historic parallel" between our war and the Abyssinian—between 1861 and 1867. The parallel is getting to be too close. On his own plan of "according exactly the same belligerent rights that England did," and imitating her course to a hair, we ought now to extend recognition to the Abyssinian rebels, as far as England did to the Southern rebels. Mr. CHANDLER surely will not admit that the Confederates had more chance, or better deserved a foreign recognition, than these dusky disloyalists who are drawn up in battle-array near THEODORE's own palace—as the rebels were drawn up against Washington when England took action. The question is, will Mr. CHANDLER carry out his plan of "recognizing," as England did? Will he desert his friend THEODORE? Will he abide by "principles, not men?"

The partisan comments on the recent Senate debates on reconstruction are characteristic and amusing. The Democrats declare Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech to have been a matchless exhibition of powerful eloquence, and Senator MORTON's reply a weak party diatribe. The Republican organs, *per contra*, pronounce the former the futile empty rhetoric of a political renegade, and the latter a perfect *crusher*, worthy the best days of WEBSTER. In point of fact, both were able, strong, clear and impressive arguments on opposite sides of a very difficult and embarrassing question. But this, we presume, is simply a "trimming" opinion, and likely to go for nothing. Nevertheless, we advise those who would like to see the case fairly and ably discussed to read both speeches. They are worthy of the men who made them—both of whom are able, sincere and eloquent statesmen.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN makes a serious appeal for the Presidency, in response to a letter from Kansas, assuring him that the feeling there is very strong in his favor. He says he thinks the people (not the politicians) may select such a man as he is for the sake of a change. "The man who has survived the rancor and fanaticism of two thousand party journals, calling him fool, charlatan, mountebank, lunatic, during the greatest civil war ever known, must have *some* destiny." That seems reasonable. But *what* destiny is he reserved for? Besides, is Mr. TRAIN quite sure that he *has* survived?

The Springfield *Republican* thinks the new Supreme Court bill too narrow in its scope, and suggests that it be amended so as to prohibit that court from meddling in any way with any act which this Congress may pass. In this way it will provide for all possible contingencies and establish a precedent which will be of inestimable value to any party that may control Congress hereafter, and want to pass measures of unquestionable unconstitutionality. Each Congress can thus take care of itself.

It is a little curious to watch the controversy in the English Press concerning the fitness of the newly appointed Minister to Washington. The *Times* continues to assail the selection of Mr. THORNTON, because his position and standing in the political world at home are not such as to give him the proper weight abroad. This objection is certainly entitled to weight; but the *Times* is mistaken if it supposes that mere rank would increase the influence of any English Minister they might send here. Ability, experience and influence at home would give a representative of the British Government at Washington corresponding influence here; but there is no qualification that would avail more to augment a Minister's consideration and give weight to his endeavors to promote a goodwill between the two nations, than a sympathy with us during our struggle against the rebellion. If the British Government could send as its representative some one who sought conspicuously and ably to influence public opinion and action at home against the Southern Confederacy and in favor of the Union, he would have a degree of influence in promoting a good understanding between the two countries, which no mere rank however exalted could possibly confer.

The Georgia Convention, which, according to our correspondent, costs the State about $2,000 per diem, passed one day at that price in discussing whether the preamble of the State Constitution ought or ought not to "recognize" the Almighty, and whether it ought or ought not to acknowledge Christianity. And finally, we believe, it was resolved to leave the matter where the preamble of the previous Constitution left it—which was, perhaps, wise, considering that no new religious belief has meanwhile spread over the State, requiring expression in the Constitution. In a similar way, Messrs. SITGREAVES and PRICE amused themselves with a theological tilt in the House on Saturday. The former deliberately announced his purpose "to discuss the state of the Union from the Christian standpoint." But scriptural discussions are too apt to be controversial; and Mr. PRICE was made indignant by declarations that "radicalism," like EVE, "had tempted people to eat the forbidden fruit," and that "the rebels occupied the position of the Prodigal Son." Accordingly, Brother PRICE gave *his* interpretation upon these points, which, of course, differed from that of Brother SITGREAVES; and Brother ELDRIDGE add something humorous. We wonder how far ahead in biblical erudition either Georgia or the House got by these scriptural passages-at-arms.

The Democrats are laying the flattering unction to their souls that Gen. GRANT will ruin himself politically if he accepts the "Dictatorship" proposed to be conferred upon him by the pending Reconstruction bill. That depends, as the Cincinnati *Commercial* justly remarks, upon the manner in which he performs its duties. We have no fears in the matter. We believe he will show his preëminent fitness for high office in *that* place, just as he did in the War office, which was also expected to ruin him politically. The act strikes us as a very unwise one, and we hope it won't become a law; but if it does, we would trust its execution to Gen. GRANT sooner than to any other man. The Radicals may put upon him just as much responsibility as they please—if they will give him power with it.

The *Express* some days since published a statement from Washington that Senator HOWARD, at a meeting of several Radical Senators, which was attended by Secretary STANTON and Gen. GRANT, read the report he had prepared in reply to the President's reasons for suspending Mr. STANTON from office. This was followed by a severe attack on Gen. GRANT for the indecorum of attending such a meeting, and it was even said a court-martial might follow. Senator HOWARD, in a note to the Detroit *Advertiser*, says that the whole statement is "a tissue of sheer inventions without one word of truth as to myself."

A steam carriage for common roads has been built in Edinburgh, the peculiarity of which consists in having the tires for the wheels made of India rubber, each being five inches thick and two feet broad. These tires spread over the ground "like an elephant's foot," stones and other obstructions sinking into them. The one exhibited was built for the Island of Java.

The *Nation* is perfectly satisfied, by the declarations of the leading members of the Republican Party, that they will "take no step backward;" but it fears their action will bring men into power who *will* take *several* "steps backward," which will amount to about the same thing, so far as the welfare of the country is concerned. The Republican Party, or rather those who act and speak for it, give very little consideration to this view of the case. If they can only establish their own reputation for consistency, courage, boldness, pluck and the kindred virtues, they are quite satisfied. What effect it is likely to have on results, is a secondary consideration altogether.

The treaty with the Sandwich Island Government, now on the carpet, and strongly recommended to Congress by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, will draw us closer to that volcanic little archipelago of the Middle Pacific. This treaty will allow the islanders to get a number of our commodities free, or at a reduced tariff, and permit their commercial staple, sugar, to go to California on similar terms. But the advantages of such a connection would be likely to transcend the trading benefits in the long run. Honolulu lies nearly in the highway between San Francisco and China, and this port would be a good station for our ships on their long voyages between the two hemispheres. The Sandwichers are a dwindling people. In 1832 they had a population of over 140,000; now they number about 58,000, of whom 3,000 are Europeans and Americans. It is calculated that, in less than ten years, the natives would number no more than 40,000, while our people would amount to about 30,000. At present the chief artisans and storekeepers are Americans, and their influence is rapidly increasing in the islands. These last may yet form a happy little ocean State of our Federal Union.

THE SUPREME COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "A Veteran Observer," in your number of the 23d inst., says: "I ask any able or candid lawyer of New-York to tell me by what *rationale* of law, logic or constitution, the Supreme Court can sit in judgment between Congress and Alabama?"

I need not assume the character of an "able lawyer" in attempting an answer to a question which the writer evidently deems very pertinent to the subject he is attempting to discuss, but the force of which I do not comprehend.

If "A Veteran Observer" had seen the article in the same number, by "J. C. H." he would have found a pretty full answer to whatever of argument there is in his communication. He would have seen, what he himself says, "that the only jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is over cases;" and had he followed a logical law of argument, based on this proposition, as "J. C. H." has, he could hardly have fallen into the evident absurdities he has uttered in regard to the powers and jurisdiction of the Court.

The two questions which now chiefly agitate the public mind in view of the bill before Congress are, first, how far Congress may, under the Constitution, modify or control the proper functions of the Supreme Court, and second, to what extent the Court may, by its decisions, render nugatory the legislation of Congress.

The Constitution declares "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish.

The grant of power to the Court is thus directly from the people, through the Constitution. Congress is to provide for the organization of the Court, and, as Mr. BINGHAM says, "may fix the number of Judges at one or at fifty." But Congress could not make it anything more or less than a judicial tribunal, the character and functions of which were as well known to the common law, and as well defined in the constitutional history of England and the Colonies as any other subject of language. By the term "court," as used in the Constitution, no one understood the court of a king, or anything else than a judicial tribunal constituted to "decide cases," as your correspondents both say, and to act and decide according to well ascertained and fixed rules.

What then were those rules antecedent to the formation of the Constitution? I maintain that without exception, both in England and in the Colonies, a majority of a quorum always pronounced the decision of the Court. I will not say that Parliament might not have constituted courts on a different principle; although I think your correspondent "J. C. H." has shown that such tribunals would not have illustrated the wisdom of the common law. That no attempt was ever before made to enact the absurdity about to be enacted by the present Congress, I think is clear. It is of course competent for the Legislative power to fix the number of Judges who shall constitute the Court, and to determine how many shall constitute a quorum; that is, to determine how few of the whole number of Judges may compose a tribunal to hear and try cases; but it could not by law prohibit the whole number of Judges from holding the Court. If the quorum or a greater number holding the Court should happen to be an even number, and be equally divided on any question, of course there would be no decision. How many and what Judges shall at any time hold the Court, being a quorum, must rest with the Judges themselves; but when those sitting are an odd number, the decision of the majority is, and always was, and we trust always will be, the decision of the Court.

Congress might, perhaps, fix the number of Judges at six, and require the whole number to constitute a quorum. This would require a majority of two-thirds to reach a decision. It would accomplish the same end sought by the present bill, and come within the terms of the grant of power by the Constitution. It would be a gross abuse of power, but not an open violation.

If by the term court, as used in the Constitution, was meant a tribunal with the characteristics above insisted upon, how can Congress alter one of these characteristics more than another? Why not, as "J. C. H." says, pass a law that the Judges shall be shut up in a room without food or drink until they have all agreed upon a decision, as some Congressmen propose they shall all agree on constitutional questions? Nay, why not go still further and enact that the Judges shall not state any reasons for the decisions they make? One member of Congress has within a day or two offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to take steps to suppress some of these decisions of the Court, and after the tremendous outpouring of invective against the Supreme Court by Mr. BINGHAM, in which your correspondent of "The Beeches" seems to think he "demolished all the pigmies" who opposed the bill, we may expect Congress to go on with its system of reform until this great arbiter between Congress and the Executive, which our forefathers believed they had established, is wholly emasculated and destroyed. My point then is that this bill seeks to destroy an essential element of the Court as a judicial tribunal, and that the Court must, if a proper case arise, by a majority of a quorum pronounce the act itself unconstitutional and void.

The next question is, to what extent the Court may, by its decisions, render nugatory the legislation of Congress?

Your correspondent of "The Beeches" strongly protests against the decision by the Court of political questions. I venture to say that few expressions which are so much in use convey so vague a meaning as this. All questions relating to government are, in one sense, political questions. Every case decided by a court is governmental or political, because courts are a part, and the most essential part, of any civil government.

The only way to get at the distinction between political and non-political questions, as established by authority, is to study the cases themselves.

The phrase "political questions" is often employed to describe points of controversy which divide political parties. If courts, in the ordinary discharge of judicial functions, make decisions which affect such political questions, it must arise incidentally. But there are questions of a political or governmental character which do not belong to courts to decide. In the Georgia and Mississippi cases, Mr. STANBERY insisted that the questions there raised was of this character, and the Court was with him. It will be recollected that the ground on which jurisdiction was claimed was that it "was a controversy between a State and Gen. GRANT, a citizen of another State." The allegation was that Gen. GRANT was interfering with the lawful political or governmental functions of the State. The Attorney-General contended that there was no precedent for equitable jurisdiction where *property* interests are not involved.

Mr. O'CONOR sought to avoid the force of the objection by insisting that a State was but an enlarged corporation, constituted in fact by its voting population; that it had govermental functions employed to protect other rights and interests of its citizens than those of mere property; that a municipal corporation could seek relief in equity against interference with its municipal functions, and why not a State? Such views are not consistent with our idea of an independent and sovereign State, and were rejected by the Court, and yet a State may have *property* interests to protect which a court of equity may interfere.

The Gov. Dorr case is often spoken of as raising a political question which the Supreme Court, on that ground, refused to decide. It certainly bears but slight analogy to the Georgia case. In the Dorr case, as I understand it, the Court was called upon to decide which of two sets of functionaries claiming to exercise governmental authority in the State of Rhode Island was the right one. The proper decision of the question was utterly impracticable in that case. It was attempted to prove, by election returns, that Gov. Dorr's party were in the majority; but the Court says no action could be predicated upon such evidence, and hold that the Court is bound to recognise the legality of the Government which the Executive Department of the National Government recognized. This is said to be a political question, which the Court referred to another department of the Government to decide, and was a virtual confession that the Court was subordinate to another Department of the Government.

I employ the terms political and governmental as convertible terms, as I find most lexicographers give as a primary definition of the word political as "relating government," and it is in this sense the term is used in these cases. It will be seen that in the last case the question was not before the Court as in the first.

In the Dorr case the plaintiff and defendants were respectively seeking protection under the law, and the Court was bound to adjudge between them if it had been practicable, but it was not, and they hold that it is a proper case in which to abide by the determination of another department, and act accordingly.

I write this in haste, and from recollection of the import of these cases. But my impression is that the Court in justifying this recognition of the authority of the Executive to decide which was the authorized government of Rhode Island, say nothing of Congress.

How far the question of your correspondent of "The Beeches," addressed to "candid New-York lawyers," has any reference to the so-called political questions raised in these and other like cases, I leave your readers to decide.

"A NEW-YORK LAWYER."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Theatres.

The entertainments prepared for the edification of New-York during the current week are sufficiently varied to respond to every desire.

Mr. WALLACK diversifies his performances by reviving the smart comedy of "Ours," and appearing as *Hugh Chalcote*, (his original character,) on four evenings of the week, while the remaining two will be divided between "The Wonder," and "Woodcock's Little Game," and "The Captain of the Watch."

The radiant "Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Olympic, of which there are to be but six more representations, and "The White Fawn," which has but just entered upon its career of glory at Niblo's, will divide the crowds that love spectacle.

Mrs. BOWERS, who retires, after a fine engagement at the Broadway Theatre, makes way for the volatile Miss LOTTA, who is to appear at that establishment to-night, in the characters of *Little Nell* and *The Marchioness*, in Mr. BROUGHAM's summer version of DICKENS' story.

A pair of parentless waifs occupy the lecture rooms of the two City museums; at BARNUM's "Nobody's Son" has detailed his sorrows to enraptured audiences for week, s and will repeat the thrilling narrative every afternoon and evening for the present, while at BANQARD's "Nobody's Daughter" is to submit her story of persecution and trial to-night.

Mr. BATEMAN's French Comedy Company will produce on Tuesday and Thursday evenings VICTOR HUGO's highly celebrated drama "Hernani." On Tuesday night Mlle. DEBORAH will take her benefit.

The story of "Don Quixote" furnishes the foundation of a pantomime which is to be presented at the New York Circus this evening, as a supplement to the usual equestrianism and classical Olympic games.

Mr. HAH-YAH-TA-KEE's troupe of Japanese jugglers will repeat their very novel feats at the Academy of Music every evening this week, except Thursday, and on Saturday afternoon.

The continued popularity of "The Pilgrim" is not so amazing, as it is just. The exhibition is in its twentieth week, and will be given every afternoon and evening until further notice, at Bunyan Hall.

Mr. BLANCHARD and his talented dogs will appear this evening, at the Bowery Theatre, in the drama of "The Carrier and his Dogs." The play of "Cartouche" and the comedy of "The Fighting Yankee" will make up the customary variety of a genuine Bowery play-bill.

Mr. VANDENHOFF announces a third series of "down-town" Readings to be given at Dodworth's Hall, and to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings.

The one hundredth performance of "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Olympic Theatre will occur next Saturday. This marvelous run is creditable equally to public taste and to Mr. HAYES' managerial enterprise.

Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE has engaged the veteran MURDOCH for a series of "Readings" through the States—beginning with New York. He will appear in this city next month.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK has reached Cincinnati on her westward tour, and from the latter city goes to Louisville, where she will be due to-night. The enthusiasm about her in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati assumed the sensible and tangible shape of valuable presents.

Mrs. YELVERTON is giving readings in the Southern cities.

JAMES STARK, the tragedian, was in Salt Lake City at last accounts, succeeding the COULDOCKS, father and daughter, who were to appear in San Francisco on the 20th.

The Wallack and Davenport combination, with Miss BLANCHE GREY, have played "Oliver Twist" in Washington. Mr. J. W. WALLACK commences an engagement in Baltimore to-night.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT was in Yokohama, Japan, and had given a concert there—the last heard of him.

"Under the Gaslight" is to to be alternated with a new dramatization of *Pickwick Papers* at the New-York Theatre. Each will be given three evenings of the week. To-night "Under the Gaslight" is announced with new incidents and songs, and to-morrow "Pickwick Papers" will be given.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new transformation scene in "White Fawn," as it is now to be witnessed at Niblo's Garden, is certainly well worthy of being included in the catalogue of similar productions which have preceded it. As in all tableaux of this kind, the art of the scene-painter and of the machinist has been employed at their best to assist a picturesque grouping of female forms; for, after all, the machinery and painting of these "transformations" are of little account, unless considered as adjuncts to the living picture, or as vehicles for the display of female figures, and back-grounds to the same: whether it be as revolving columns or descending chariots, or coral grottoes or fern-leaf groves.

The costumes of the rising Venuses and descending seraphs revealed in the glimpse of the "Realms of the Dragon Fly," which we have at Niblo's, are, if anything, more tropical than the dresses of the ballets that precede it; they are to be commended, however, for the manner in which they have been made to harmonize with everything around them; while the prismatic hues produced by the framework of various colors that surrounds each floating creature as she is lifted or lowered, contribute to a result such as could not have been otherwise than attractive, even without the assistance of the blue lights and red fires which are cast upon them from the wings. The painting—which is rather more gaudy than poetical or artistic—and is the work of Mr. MARSTON, of New-York, and GETZ, of Baltimore, represents a somewhat improbable development of fern leaves, water plants and other latipolious growths. The figures are all of the angelic character—that is to say, they are supplied with the conventional wings; and a very surprising effect is produced toward the close of the scene by the sudden opening of a number of closed buds of enormous size, and the bursting forth therefrom of living beauty of every type, all winged. The combination of satins, gauzes, gold, paints, human beauty, lights and fires at the close, makes a scene almost too dazzling to be looked at except through smoked glass.

Musical.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

The opera of "Martha" will be given here to-night, for the *rentrée* of Signor BRIGNOLI, who, we are happy to say, has entirely recovered from the injury which he received in Washington. The gentleman is an old favorite of our public, and will undoubtedly be received with satisfaction by the musical community. Mme. LA GRANGE and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS also appear in this work.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

Mr. HARRISON's seventeenth Sunday concert took place here last evening, in the presence of an excellent house. The artists were Mme. GHIONI, Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Mr. J. N. PATTISON and CARL ROSA. The performance was in every way excellent, and gave entire satisfaction to the audience.

Confession and Promise of Amendment.

We referred lately to the fact that Sportsmen *et al*, were complaining a good deal of the serving of trout and other game out of season by DELMONICO and other caterers, for the public. It seems that the Sportsmen's Club took action in the matter, which elicited the following frank epistle from Mr. DELMONICO:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

To the President of the New-York Sportsmen's Club:

DEAR SIR: I am very sorry to learn that your Club has taken measures to bring a suit against me for an infringement of the Game Laws, in having had brook trout on the table of my restaurant, on the occasion of a breakfast recently given to Gen. SHERIDAN; for, in reality, I feel as much interest in preserving and cultivating the noble sport of angling as any one can. I am quite aware of the great expense many New-York gentlemen have been to in making trout ponds on Long Island, and protecting them from poachers during the prohibited season. In fact, I belong myself to the South Side Club at Islip, and I can assure you that for the reasons above expressed, as well as because I know that trout taken during the prohibited season—say from the 1st of September to the 1st of March—are not fit to eat, and no gentleman of taste would have them on his table any more than he would oysters during the months without an R.

When the breakfast was given to Gen. SHERIDAN I was not in the country, and I have reprimanded the persons in charge of my restaurant for want of good taste in buying trout during the prohibited season. It will never be done again by myself or any one connected with my restaurant.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) L. DELMONICO.

To ROYAL PHELPS, Esq.

Presidential Candidates—Gen. Washington and Gen. Grant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an attentive reader of the Daily TIMES, and find in it much to approve of, and but very little of the opposite character. I admire the position you take in discussing the great questions of the day, and I trust that the general views you advocate may yet be listened to and adopted by those who are to hold the reins of government.

For these reasons I venture to address you a few words in connection with the all-absorbing subject of the coming Presidential election. Your advocacy of Gen. GRANT is manly, and upon grounds which command the respect of all conservative minds. If Gen. GRANT is the man you represent him to be, as standing in a similar position to WASHINGTON when he was selected to be the head of the nation, then it seems to me that all that is necessary to consummate your best wishes in his behalf is to convince the country that such is the case. When I am so convinced I will do all in my power for his election. But at present I find certain difficulties in the way which prevent my adopting your views in the premises.

In the first place, there is the great difference in the situation of things between our own times and those of WASHINGTON. When the latter was selected by the almost unanimous voice of his countrymen, there were *but few if any great political questions involved in that selection.* The Constitution, then just framed by the united wisdom of the sages of the Revolution, was considered sacred as the *Magna Charta* of our liberty. It was the gospel of political truth for our country. Under that Constitution, who could the country look to as its ablest upholder but the man who had brought it safely out of its terrible struggles? When selecting him for President, the political policy of the country had not in any degree developed itself, except so far as it was mapped out by its written Constitution. The character of WASHINGTON was developed and made known to all the people during the war of the Revolution, and became out of it unscathed in his moral character, and beyond and above reproach from any man. He was trusted by the nation on his personal character alone, and all it required from him politically was what they knew he possessed, a sacred respect for the Constitution.

And now what is the present position of our country? It appears to me as different as light is from darkness. The Constitution, once the polar star of the people's rights, is so dimmed as to have become almost invisible. The whole Heavens seem covered with the black clouds of discord and party strife, and what should be the ark of our safety is floating rudderless on an ocean of boiling passions. There is a large party who believe in and respect no constitution higher than the immediate will and passions of the people, forgetting or ignoring the fact that constitutions are framed and *Magna Chartas* granted for the very purpose of checking or controlling the actions of people and their rulers, in moments of passionate excitement.

We find the large party in Congress, and its supporters outside, who are doing all they can to usurp all the departments of government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial, and no great man, in the Republican Party, so-called, to rise up in the majesty of manhood and patriotism, to denounce it as monstrous! This tyrannical majority in Congress are going on from bad to worse, and they have now passed the Military Dictatorship bill, on which you have ably commented in your issue of the 22d inst. What next may be done requires prophetic vision, but we may conjecture, at least, that the worst has not yet come to pass.

And now, how stands Gen. GRANT amid all this mad chaos of unconstitutional and unjust legislation? Silent—silent as the grave! Under the state of things now existing don't tell me that reticence is a virtue. To me it seems in Gen. GRANT's case almost, if not quite, a crime. He is almost worshiped by the people as the great military captain of the age. A few words from his pen in condemnation of these wild acts of legislation would tell more than volumes of other men's words. But if he remains silent—and, what will be much worse than silence, if he accepts the military dictatorship that Congress seems determined to thrust upon him—he can be no candidate of mine; nor can I see how he can be of yours. If he be a true patriot and lover of his country, as I believe he is, then I cannot think otherwise than that he will reject with scorn the honor, if honor it can be called, of becoming the military dictator of ten millions of his countrymen, and the tool of an unscrupulous political party. No! Mark my words; he will not do it. He will resign his position as head of the army first, and give such reasons to the country as that on every hill-top there will be a bonfire in honor of the great captain of the age. A. M.

A Gas Well at Bloomington, Ill.

From the Bloomington Pantagraph.

The following singular history of a well-digging enterprise was related to us last Sunday, and as the same is now in full blast, those desirous of witnessing the phenomenon can do so by going to the spot. Some days since Mr. MEYER began to dig a well at his brewery on the south end of Main-street. As some difficulty was encountered by the caving in of the sides, a plank curbing was sunk as the work progresed. After digging some sixty or seventy feet, boring was commenced, and the auger was not sunk very far before a rush of gas took place, making such a noise that the workmen retreated, leaving the auger in the hole. Mr. MEYER and one of his hands descended, and while engaged in raising the auger it was blown with violence out of the hole, and they got out of the well. A bunch of lighted shavings being thrown in, a regular explosion took place, and the flames rose a number of feet in height above the well, into which the water began to rush with violence, until there was some sixteen feet in depth of water. Through this the gas continues to rush with such violence that the water presents the appearance of a huge caldron, with the water fiercely boiling, and in periods of about three minutes apart a greater rush of gas than usual takes place with a sort of explosion. The water is muddy and covered with foam, and a bunch of lighted shavings thrown in will immediately cause the gas and foam to take fire. Mr. HARRY CLARK is arranging a powerful steam pump to endeavor to pump the water out, and see if any practical use can be made of the gas.

A Young Man Makes Love to a Rich Widow—He Travels at Her Expense, and is Arrested for Larceny.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 24.)

Brief mention was made a few days ago of the arrest of a young man named VAN AUKIN, charged with stealing $1,200 from Mrs. PAGE, a rich widow from North Newburg, Mich. It is alleged that while the lady was slumbering in a sleeping-car, on the way from Chicago to St. Louis, the affectionate young man stole $1,200 from under her pillow; that at the time of the larceny he was under a promise to marry the widow on their arrival in St. Louis, but that he failed both to fulfill his promise and to restore the cash.

VAN AUKIN, who is a well-grown young man, or rather a "big boy" of twenty-one, gives a somewhat different version of the affair. He says he was raised in the same town with Mrs. P., who is seven years his senior; that for several years he has been her *cavalier servente*—frequently traveling with her, and often receiving money from her. He does not deny that he allowed her to believe that he intended to make her his wife, and himself the stepfather of her four children, but says that was farther than he really meant to go. The loving couple recently started for Omaha, where the calculation was that they should be united. At Detroit she gave him $420, a portion of which he spent on the road, and but $100 remained on their arrival at St. Louis. He thinks that the whole amount he ever received from the widow was about $1,200. The pair put up at the Southern Hotel and remained all night. The next day he purchased tickets for St. Joseph, put the widow on board the train, and telling her that he had no idea of assuming the responsibility of the head of a family, stepped upon terra firma and left her to go on her journey alone. He obtained employment, but receiving a letter of warning from his father, returned home in a day or two. At his father's house, while playing a game of euchre, an officer stepped in and arrested him, and here he is. The lady returned from St. Joseph, in company with a husband, which she managed to pick up in that locality, and the parties are all in the city. Of course nothing can be done with the young man in this State, as the alleged larceny was committed in some other State; but as the lady has secured a husband, she will perhaps not be anxious to prosecute the big boy who deceived her and trifled with her affections.

The Bank Robbery in Tremont, Ill.—Further Arrests.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 24.

The Deputy Sheriff of Tazewell County, Ill., Mr. A. U. STONE, assisted by Detective ELLIOTT, yesterday morning arrested in this city one JAMES FOULTZ, *alias* James Hendricks, on the charge of the robbery of PETTIS & INGALLS' bank at Tremont, Tazewell County, some two months since. Immediately after the perpetration of the crime, which netted the robbers a cool $50,000, the authorities of Tazewell County set to work to investigate the matter. They discovered that the safe containing the money had been drilled into and afterward blown open with powder. An inner box or vault was then removed and conveyed away in a wagon. By tracing up the route taken by the vehicle, the officers succeeded in finding the missing box, together with the tools used by the robbers in effecting an entrance into the bank, at the bottom of Mackanaw Creek, four miles west of Tremont. Two hundred dollars of the missing money, and fifteen hundred dollars' worth of Government bonds were found in the vault, the robbers not being able to open the drawer which contained the valuable property. Further inquiry resulted in the officers finding the driver of the wagon which the robbers had used to carry away their plunder in, and this individual was "induced" to make a concession. He not only gave the names of the men who had done the work, but also described them so accurately that thus far no difficulty has been experienced in identifying them, or such of them as have been arrested. The first of the gang taken into custody was HARRY O'CONNORS. This man, O'CONNORS, was taken to Pekin, the county seat of Tazewell County, for imprisonment. The jail in which he was incarcerated, however, proved useless for that purpose; at least O'CONNORS concluded that he would not stay there, and accordingly left one night, much to the disgust of the Sheriff. But his freedom was of short duration, comparatively speaking. A few days ago he was recognized in Springfield, where he had gone to assist a friend named HARRY TAYLOR, who was under trial for robbing JOHNSON's store of $7,000 worth of silk goods. He is now at Pekin, but more securely imprisoned than before. FOULTZ, *alias* Hendricks, was one of the men implicated by the driver of the wagon, he, it is alleged, having made the tools found in Mackanaw Creek. He was traced by the officers through several States, until finally "hived" yesterday by Sheriff STONE and the Chicago detective. Detective ELLIOTT, who examined the safe from which the $50,000 were taken, says the job of breaking it open was performed by superior workmen. Two more of the robbers are still at large, but the principal ones are in limbo.

The Ice Crop of the North River.

The Rondout *Freeman*, in speaking of the ice business on the Hudson River, says:

"Rondout is the centre of a very extensive ice business, there having been expended by the companies for labor in the vicinity of Rondout over $60,000, of which the Knickerbocker Company has paid out about $30,000. This company is the largest in the business in the United States, and employs in filling its houses in Ulster County 770 men. The other companies employ about as many in this county, so that over 1,500 men in this county, and principally in Rondout, earn good wages in the Winter in this business.

The Knickerbocker Ice Company has houses at nearly every available place along the river, all of them furnished with steam power for hoisting, except two small ones, one at Turkey Point and one in the Rondout Creek. Its river business is under the sole charge of OREN DENNETT, who has superintended this branch of business for some years. This Company employs 2,650 laborers and 325 horses in the work of storing the crop, and has 17 houses on the river, of a total capacity of 492,000 tons. On Tuesday 454,000 tons had been stored; the remaining 42,000 will be secured before the close of next week.

All their houses are full except those at Coxsackie, Evesport, New Paltz Landing, and one of the houses at Rockland Lake.

In addition to the Knickerbocker, the following Companies reap their harvest from the Hudson river and the Rondout Creek:

	Capacity. Tons.
City (Athens)	60,000
Washington (W. Point)	36,000
Washington (Rondout Creek)	16,000
Parker (near Bringham's)	25,000
Newark City (near Bringham's)	20,000
Manhattan (Creek)	20,000
Jersey City (West Camp)	30,000
Terry's (C. Point)	13,000
Cumming's (Pelham) about	6,000
Total	225,000

It will require about 25,000 tons to fill the above houses, the amount already stored being 200,000 tons, making with the Knickerbocker's a grand total of 654,000 tons, which amount will be increased next week to a full crop of 721,000 tons. In addition to the above, we are informed that a new house has been erected at West Park which is estimated to hold 40,000 tons. The companies are able to deliver only about 50 per cent., the waste between storing and delivery to customers being fully one-half. The crop this year is a full one of good quality, the weather having been very favorable—steady cold. None of the companies have been troubled with strikes this season, except at the City of Athens."

A Witness in a Trial Confesses Himself the Murderer of a Family—Fierce Attempt to Lynch Him.

The trial at New-Albany, Ind., of McKIMEY for the murder of the WOODWARD family, has excited great instrest in the portion of the State in which it occurred, on account of the atrocious character of the crime alleged—being no less than the murder of DAVID WOODWARD, his wife and a foolish sister, and the serious stabbing of Mrs. WOODWARD. The New-Albany *Commercial* publishes a long and interesting account. CUTSINGER, a witness, had sworn directly that he saw McKIMEY commit the murders. We quote the following from the *Commercial*:

After the meeting of the Court in the afternoon the crowd had largely increased, and a great deal of excitement was apparent upon the faces of those present. The prosecuting witness was called, and as he took his seat he remarked that he was now going to tell the truth. His stolid countenance was lighted up by a sort of ghastly smile, and for the first time during the trial he ventured to lift his eyes to the face of the prisoner at the bar, MAHLON McKIMEY. A short conference with him satisfied the prosecuting attorney that his witness had determined to recant and make a full confession of the part he had been hired to play in the terrible drama. Mr. CARLTON thereupon arose and addressed the court. He said that ever since last June he had firmly believed that the man who was now before them was the murderer. He believed that he was the murderer of the WOODWARD family, solitary and alone, and that he had attempted by his miserable duplicity to fasten the guilt upon an innocent person. His remarks were very bitter, and as he pointed towards the miserable crouching witness, he stigmatized his course in the most withering language. He closed by declaring the he dismissed the prosecution against McKIMEY. The words had hardly been uttered when the vast concourse rose to their feet and gave one loud and prolonged cheer. But immediately was heard from a hundred voices the startling words, "hang him," "hang him," which were uttered by excited men, with clenched fists and eyes flashing fire.

Colonel HEFFRON immediately sprang to his feet, and called upon the people to listen to wiser counsels, that the man before them was but the tool of SANDERS, and if anybody was to be hung let it be him. The poor creature who had testified before them was merely a scapegoat of the real scoundrel. He said that he regretted that the trial had not been permitted to go on, so as to enable him to show the depth of the guilt of that man SANDERS, who, it would have been proved, had agreed to give him $300 for his affidavit and appearing at the preliminary examination, and $1,000 for seeing the case safe through Court. During his remarks the crowd kept shouting "Hang him! hang him!" and pushing their way toward the platform where CUTSINGER was standing. Gen. SPICELY and Major TUCKER sprang forward and told the maddened mob that it could not be done, but their voices were drowned in the uproar. Judge CARLTON exhorted the people to let the law take its course. All the members of the Bar, Sheriff, Constables and other officers of the Court, formed a line in front of the frenzied mass, while behind them sneaked away the mean, contemptible CUTSINGER, showing more emotion than we thought him capable of, as he was as pale as death, and trembled from head to foot with terror. It was some time before the appeals of SPICELY, HEFFREN, TUCKER and others had any effect upon the mob, but at length some of the leaders were induced to go down stairs, where they again collected, in the hope that CUTSINGER would attempt to escape. We saw clubs, knives and revolvers ready for action, and if there had been a collision there would doubtless have been bloody work.

In the course of a couple of hours the crowd in front of the hall, which had been barricaded from within, had somewhat diminished, and the people began to realize that, after all, he was only a half-witted, cowardly scamp, ready to commit perjury for money, while the arch villain and murderer was SANDERS. Had he been there he would have been hung, in spite of any effort which might have been made to prevent it. It was reported that he and his wife had got off the train at Mitchell the night before, and were probably at the house of one of his relatives, awaiting the result of the trial. A number of citizens started in pursuit of him; and, if he was so imprudent as to be found, his neck would pay the penalty at the hands of the exasperated citizens. Late in the afternoon we saw CUTSINGER and his old wife, who is, doubtless, more guilty than he, sneaking across the street, under the protection of the sheriff. He is a poor, half-idiot vagabond, with not enough soul to make a respectable brute. He said that he had been induced to make the affidavit against McKIMEY at the instance of SANDERS, who had threatened his life; besides, he added, glancing at his foot, he had been disabled from a severe cut ever since he went to Sullivan County, and been led to make the statement for money to live on. McKIMEY, throughout the exciting scenes, behaved in a very becoming manner. He is a man of a rather pleasant countenance, and would never have been taken for the author of the atrocious deed with which he is charged. He lives in Orangeville, and is a blacksmith by trade. He had been in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteers, and did duty at Chattanooga and Corinth as blacksmith at the headquarters of General Thomas and Rosecrans. He has the universal respect of his neighbours, and a gentleman in our hearing remarked that he did not believe there was a man in Orleans who thought him guilty.

DEATH OF BISHOP BARAGA.

The Life and Services of Rt. Rev. Frederick Baraga, Catholic Bishop of Lake Superior—His Sacrifices for the Church and his Success in its interests.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Tribune, Jan. 25.

On Monday last Right Rev. FREDERICK BARAGA, Catholic Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and of Marquette, in the Upper Peninsula, died at Marquette, aged 70 years. The deceased prelate was born at Dobernick, in Austria, in 1797, and was of noble family, and of great wealth. More than thirty years ago, indeed, it is believed nearly forty years since, being then a priest, he determined to come to America and enter upon missionary work. With this in view he assigned all his large property to brothers and sisters at home, only reserving for himself an income of $300 a year, which pittance he afterward gave up also. Almost at once, on arriving here, he went to the Sault and took up his residence there, at a time when the north of Michigan, and especially the Lake Superior region, was almost an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and a few trappers and explorers. Catholic priests had more than two centuries ago passed through portions of this country and up Lake Huron, through the Straits of Mackinac into Lake Michigan and so on west to the Mississippi; but the territory of the Upper Peninsula and the other shores of Lake Superior had never been visited by them to any extent and the tribes scattered over that vast district were almost entirely unacquainted with the truths of Christianity. Father BARAGA applied himself to the task of converting them, making his headquarters at first at the Sault. He commenced his labors among those Indians who lived in that vicinity and those who resorted to the station, and soon made many converts to the Catholic faith among the Indians and also among the half-breeds and other trappers who visited the shores of the Upper Lakes in search of game. Gradually he became well-known and greatly beloved by all the people of that vicinity, and was wont, as much as possible, to draw together and form into villages his converts as soon as Christianized. With means obtained from Germany, where he had great influence notwithstanding his residence in a far-off wilderness, he built cabins for them and furnished them with tools and household apparatus of such simple character as was suited to their wants, and other means of civilized life. As the Indians in the neighbornood of the Sault became converted to the faith and subject to his directions, he began to extend his excursions farther and farther throughout the country; traveling exactly as did the Indians, and enduring all their hardships, until at last he acquired all their endurance, ability to bear fatigue, and simple habits of diet. It is not too much to say that to his efforts all the Catholic Indians of the Upper Peninsula and most of them living along the shores of Lake Superior owe their conversion.

At length the country in that vicinity began to be settled up somewhat by whites, and it was foreseen that it must soon contain a large population. Originally the Catholic diocese of Detroit embraced all Michigan, Wisconsin, and even stretched as far as the Mississippi in the northwest. On the recommendation of Bishop LEFEVRE, Michigan was constituted a diocese by itself, over which he was Bishop, and when he saw that the Upper Peninsula was about to assume great importance, and especially in view of the fact that communication with that district was cut off during a great portion of the year, he deemed it advisable to constitute a bishopric of it, with headquarters at the Sault. He accordingly recommended Father BARAGA to the Council of Bishops, and Nov. 1, 1853, the new diocese was sanctioned by Rome and Father BARAGA was confirmed as the Bishop. He was authorized to make his headquarters at the Sault or at Marquette, and accordingly during the early part of his bishopric he resided at the Sault, but for several years had lived at Marquette, in consequence of its greater size and the greater magnitude of the interests arising there. Though appointed a Bishop, he did not in the least alter the severe simplicity of his life, which almost rivaled that of the monks of the most gloomy and ascetic orders. He never slept on a bed, but on the floor or on a bench, even on the occasion of his frequent visits to Bishop LEFEVRE in Detroit, of whom he was a most intimate friend, and by whom he was greatly respected; he walked his forty miles per day on snow shoes over the northern snows during the Winter, and slept, like the Indians, under the snow at night; he traveled completely over his wide district, confirming and making converts among both Indians and whites at frequent intervals, and by a most self-sacrificing and laborious life, sought in every way to Christianize the heathen and advance the interests of the Catholic Church. Bishop BARAGA was a remarkably well educated man, being conversant with many languages, and was thoroughly familiar with the Indian dialects of all the tribes with whom he came in contact. He had the religious books of the Catholic Church translated into their dialects, and printed and distributed among his subjects. His life had been so laborious that, when nearing the age of seventy, his constitution was almost worn out; and, while in attendance upon the Council of Bishops at Baltimore, in 1866, he was attacked by a stroke of palsy, which rendered him an invalid during the remainder of his life, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could use the pen at all. Not many months before his death he wrote to Bishop LEFEVRE, of this city, expressing his belief that he could not hope to live long, that his constitution was steadily failing, and that it was impossible for him to regain his strength. So, when the news of his death reached the Bishop and his clergy here, the blow, though sudden, cannot be said to have been unexpected. It excited the utmost regret, however among all, by whom he was regarded as a man of heroic character, an honor to the church, and a devoted Christian. It is, of course, not without extreme difficulty that the Bishop could go to Marquette at this season, or he would celebrate funeral services for his dead friend there, but it is believed that the Bishop of Wisconsin will go from Milwaukee. It is thought that the successor of the Bishop will be a clergyman from this State, but, as his confirmation has not, of course, been received from Rome, it would be improper, at this early day, to give his name.

A Card from John G. Whittier.

The following note in relation to the Memorial Hymn sung at the dedication of the new church in Georgetown, Mass., was published in the Boston *Transcript* of Friday evening:

In writing the hymn for the Memorial Church at Georgetown the author, as his verses indicate, had sole reference to the tribute of a brother and sister to the memory of a departed mother—a tribute which seemed and still seems to him, in itself considered, very beautiful and appropriate.

But he has since seen, with surprise and sorrow, a letter read at the dedication, imposing certain extraordinary restrictions upon the society which is to occupy the house. It is due to himself, as a simple act of justice, to say that, had he known of the existence of that letter previously, the Hymn would never have been written, nor his name in any way connected with the proceedings.

AMESBURY, 1st Mo., 23d, 1868.

The Indians in Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 24, 1868.
[Extract.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14.—2. The remnant of the tribe of Pamunkey Indians living on an island in the Pamunkey River will be recognized as "Indians not taxed," and the County Court of King William County and all State officers will recognize them as such, until their status is defined by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General SCHOFIELD.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The number of applications for aid made to the Overseers of the Poor of Boston during the past few weeks has been about ten per cent. greater than at this period last year and other previous years. A great many men are out of employment, and those who are not entitled to receive aid from the city, are assisted by the charitable associations, whose books show a larger increase in the way of applications than those of the Overseers of the Poor. One gentleman in South Boston, who usually employs four or five hundred men, has only seventy or seventy-five at work, and the number of employes in many stores and manufactories has been greatly reduced. It is probable that some public action will soon be taken for the relief of those who are suffering.

At Aberdeen, Miss., a few days since, a little boy apparently died. Two young ladies and a servant volunteered to keep watch during the night. At about 12 o'clock the servant was noticed to be asleep, when one of the young ladies pricked her with a pin, which caused her to scream. This aroused the supposed dead child, alarming the inmates of the room greatly. Upon examination it was found that the child had become warm, and in a short time it was running about.

GEORGE W. WARD, a young man about 19 years of age, employed in a store at Jacksonville, Somerset County, Md., (end of the Delaware Railroad mail route,) was arrested on the 21st inst., charged with robbing the mails. He had a hearing, and was committed to the jail at Princess Anne in default of $5,000 bail. He has been employed at the office for some time, and it is suspected that the depredations may run back some months.

HORACE L. PETERSON, secretary to Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, commanding Asiatic squadron, died from rheumatism falling on the heart, in the 44th year of his age, on board the flag-ship *Hartford*, Nov. 22, 1867, while lying off the town of Nagasaki, Japan. The funeral of the deceased took place the following day, and was largely attended by all the foreign officers in the harbor and residents of Nagasaki.

An Akron, Ohio, newspaper publishes the following, which apparently "means business:" "As there is a gang of scoundrels hanging around our city, watching an opportunity to break into some house, store or shop, those in favor of forming a Vigilance Committee, to hang such fellows up on our lamp-posts, are requested to meet at the office of the Mayor, on Saturday, Jan. 25, 1868, at 6 o'clock P. M."

The Davenport *Gazette* states that Scott County, Iowa, pays bounties on gopher scalps, while Muscatine County pays a premium for tails of the "beasts," and intimates that a nice little game has been practiced during the past year, by which the two counties have paid for the scalps and tails of the same gophers—a striking example of "heads I win, tails you lose."

Mr. AMOS PENFIELD and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 22d inst. They were married in Jefferson, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1818. They removed to Penfield, Lorain County, Ohio, in 1824, of which place they were among the first settlers—thence to Oberlin in 1852, thence to Sandusky in 1866.

A Bath (Me.) correspondent of a Portland paper says that shipbuilders there are taking courage from the movements in their behalf in Congress and elsewhere, and are making arrangements to do more the coming season than has been done for several years.

Three attempts have been made recently to break into the safe of the Clinton Bank, Clinton, Conn. One night last week the burglars had opened the outer door by means of chisels and other tools, and had a good prospect of completing the job when they were frightened off. There was a large amount of money in the safe.

A splendid estate in Johnson County, North Carolina, was sold recently under a decree of the Federal Court, at $5,000, which could not have been bought, previous to the war, for less than $60,000.

Twenty persons, residents of Clarksville, New-York, have, for some months past, been purloining coal to the extent of fifty tons per month from trains on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, *en route* to New-York. The offenders have been arrested.

There were manufactured in Milwaukee, Wis., during the year 1867, 83,103 barrels of malt liquors, exclusively of white-beers, which brought to the brewers nearly a million of dollars, and which cost the consumers fully double that amount.

Three of the five students engaged in the recent hazing of a freshman at his boarding-house in Cambridge, have been suspended from Harvard College for the term of one year.

A meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN delivered a lecture upon the Law of Kindness, illustrated by history.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* says there is now more demand for labor in that city than there has been hitherto for several months. Business promises well on the advent of spring.

Nineteen firms in Chicago made $1,656,081 worth of shoes last year.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The resolution in relation to the Presidency adopted by the Republican members of the Maine Legislature is as follows:

Resolved, That in behalf of the Union Republicans of Maine we follow the logic of events in indicating as our choice for the next President of the United States, him who is first in the hearts of the American people, General ULYSSES S. GRANT; that we recognise in him not only the gallant soldier who led our armies to victory, and maintained the Union in integrity, but also the wise statesman whose aim is to reduce the public expenditures and to promote the material prosperity of the country, while he stands pledged by his recorded sentiments and heroic deeds to serve and maintain the Republic on the basis of impartial civil and political rights.

The Colorado *Register* says: "We are credibly informed that a letter addressed to the President, requesting him not to veto the bill for the admission of Colorado when presented to him, was signed by all the Democratic members of the late Council, the Mexicans excepted. That letter imposed no condition as to the word "white" being retained in our Constitution, as to a new deal of the offices, or as to the addition of territory on the north—it simply and earnestly asked the President not to veto the admission of the State of Colorado."

A joint caucus of Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature was held at Columbus on Thursday night, and decided not to press the projected re-arrangement of Congressional Districts. The discreet men of the party generally opposed any change, and the friends of VALLANDIGHAM present, who wished to have the Third District reconstructed for his benefit, were not able to carry their point.

The Albany *Argus* says: "All this story about a conference of leading New-York Democrats, with reference to a Presidential candidate, is without foundation. No such meeting or conference has been held. At the time alluded to, Gov. SEYMOUR was confined to his home by illness, and he has not been in this city since."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks that the bill to disfranchise students in the Ohio academies and colleges, which the Democrats in the Legislature want to pass, and possibly will, must have its origin in a conviction on their part that a collegiate education disqualifies a man for voting the Democratic ticket.

The New Mexican Legislature lately adopted a memorial asking Congress to modify the Governor's absolute veto power, from which there is now no appeal. But the Governor vetoed the memorial, and left the legislators no resource but the passage of scolding resolutions.

The Upper Sandusky (Ohio) *Pioneer* proposes this ticket: For President, Gen. U. S. GRANT; for Vice-President, Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

THE UPPER SANDUSKY POISONING CASE.—In this revolting case of poisoning—where a mother murdered three children—the accused has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. One of the witnesses states that some eighteen months since Mrs. BOWSHER stated to him that she wanted to get rid of her five children, and inquired if it could not be done by poison. He informed her that she could not do it without detection, but thought her jesting. She replied that she could procure arsenic from her brother-in-law, at Fort Wayne, and administer at different times, so as not to excite suspicion. She is said to have maintained a most indifferent and brazen appearance during the examination. So heartless a case of murder is rarely recorded.—*Sandusky (O.) Register, Jan. 22.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 20) East 28th-st., Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 161 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865,
I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the
VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL)
which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.
The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 15, 1868.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world. The only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG. CO. Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate, for sale at retail, by*
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Be Sure and Call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

A Letter
FROM
THEO. D. C. MILLER, M. D.
Graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y.

Dr. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Pardon the liberty, but I wish to have an agency from you for testing your valuable remedy, Pain Paint, on all suffering pain, free of cost, who may call at my drug store, No. [illegible] [illegible]-av. I am a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. I know that doctors are jealous of Pain Paint; it is making their old dry bones rattle terribly; but I sell it right under their very noses, just to make them think of [illegible] nothing more. I will not be bullied by a gang of half-made doctors, two-thirds of whom ought not to have the consolation of Pain Paint without having their diseases aggravated by the use of their own deleterious nostrums. I am bound to fight it out on this line if it takes all next Summer. I am confident I can drive them from the field with Pain Paint. Expecting an early answer, I am, most truly,

THEO. D. C. MILLER, M. D.

Jan. 25, 1868.

Geo. C. Parker & Bro.,
No. 257 Washington-st., corner Murray,
are offering for sale now and of the choicest and largest selected stocks of
FISH AND PROVISIONS
in the city, comprising
MACKEREL, CODFISH, SALMON, HERRING,
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, TONGUES,
HAMS, BEEF, BEANS, PEAS,
AND DRIED FRUITS.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Cold Feet Cured.—A new discovery: no doctors, no medicine, no rubbers; 25 cents covers all expense. Remit this amount to Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

My Wife's Choice, and the Whole Family prefer it. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—BOWERS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, GEORGE W. BRUSH to Miss M. ANNETTE BOWERS, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

MARBURY—STONE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, at St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, by Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, of Philadelphia, Mr. FRANCIS F. MARBURY, Jr., of New-York, to ISABELLA G., daughter of A. B. Stone, Esq., of Cleveland.

DIED.

BROWNE.—At Boston, on Sunday, Jan. 19, of apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH JUSTICE BROWNE, widow of William Browne, Esq., of Washington, D. C., in the 72d year of her age.

COE.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, SARAH ANNE COE, wife of Edwin Coe, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 163 Elm-st.

DRAPER.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, at the residence of his son-in-law, Abraham Bininger, No. 16 East 10th-st., LORENZO DRAPER, aged 76 years, formerly United States Consul at Paris and Havre.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 4 P. M., without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FITCH.—At No. 120 Portland-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 26, Mrs. SARAH FITCH, widow of the late Abijah Fitch, in the 91st year of her age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

FROST.—In Poughkeepsie, on Seventh Day, the 25th inst., SOLOMON V. FROST, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Poughkeepsie, on Third Day, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FICKETT.—At Staatsburg, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 24, of consumption, WALTER FICKETT.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, at 1 P. M., on Monday, the 27th inst. The Hudson River Railroad express train, leaving 30th-st. at 8 A. M., will, by special courtesy, stop at Staatsburg Depot, where carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train.

GIBSON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 26, E. T. H. GIBSON, aged 49 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, the 28th, at 2 P. M., at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Friends invited without further notice.

GORHAM.—On Saturday, Jan. 25, LOUISA, wife of Lewis W. Gorham.

Funeral services at St. Alban's Chapel on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GREASON.—In Harlem, on Saturday morning, Jan. 25, FRANK, only child of Joseph and Sarah A. Greason, aged 1 year, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 112th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Monday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. W. Lord, on First Day, 26th inst., JAMES MOTT, of Philadelphia, in the 80th year of his age.

Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

PORTER.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, after a long and suffering illness, HENRY TILDEN, eldest son of Henry C. and Carrie A. Porter, aged 3 years and 3 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 52 East 11th-st., without further notice.

SUYDAM.—At Flatbush, on Saturday, Jan. 25, HARRIET VOORHEES, wife of Jeromus Suydam, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Church of Flatbush.

UHLHORN.—On Sunday, Jan. 26, at the New-York Hotel, JOHN EDWARD UHLHORN, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies at the residence of his sister, No. 11 Park-av., this City, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

WOOD.—At Farley, near Brandy Station, Va., on Sunday, Jan. 26, ASA D. WOOD, formerly of Buffalo, and late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAMB KNITTING MACHINES.
New-York Office at
BARTLETT'S MACHINE AND NEEDLE
DEPOT, No. 569 Broadway.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THIRD THOUSAND EDITION,
AN EXTRAORDINARY NEW BOOK
BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS.
Entitled,
A STELLAR KEY
TO
THE SUMMER-LAND.
PART I.
Illustrated with diagrams and engravings of Celestial Scenery.

Men of Science! Thinking Men! Independent Men! Minds skeptical about the Future! HERE IS A BOOK FOR YOU.

This is the twentieth volume from the pen of the inspired Seer and Teacher, Andrew Jackson Davis. He has heretofore explained the wonders of creation, the mysteries of science and philosophy, the order, progress and harmony of nature in thousands of pages of living inspiration; he has solved the mystery of Death, and revealed the connection between the world of matter and the world of spirits.

Mr. Davis opens wide the door of future human life, and shows us where we are to dwell when we put aside the garments of mortality for the vestments of angels. He says: "The volume is designed to furnish scientific and philosophical evidences of the existence of an inhabitable sphere or zone among the suns and planets of space. These evidences are indispensable, being adapted to all who seek a solid, rational, philosophical foundation on which to rest their hopes of a substantial existence after Death."

The contents of this book are entirely original, and direct the mind and thoughts into channels hitherto wholly unexplored. The account of the spiritual universe; the immortal mind looking into the heavens; the existence of a spiritual zone; its possibility and probability; its formation and scientific certainty; the harmonies of the universe; the physical scenery and constitution of the Summer-land; its location; and domestic life in the spheres—are new and wonderfully interesting.

This book is selling rapidly, and will be read by hundreds and thousands of persons. Price $1; postage 16c. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by the Publishers, WILLIAM WHITE & CO., No. 158 Washington-st., Boston; and by WARREN CHASE, at our BRANCH BOOKSTORE, No. 544 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. And execute orders for purchase and sale of **STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.**

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities; the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS. For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st. Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

FOR SALE. CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 23, 1868.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Naugatuck Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and for the transaction of any other business which may be properly brought before them.

H. NICHOLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, SATURDAY, Feb. 1, 1868, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE INS. CO., No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES N. COBB,
JOHN Q. JONES,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,
ROBERT RAY,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
SANFORD COBB,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,
FELIX INGOLDSBY,
DANIEL B. FEARING,
JOSEPH SAMPSON,
GEORGE A. JONES,
WILLIAM H. GUION,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT.

At a subsequent meeting, SANFORD COBB was unanimously reelected President.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Company's Ten Per Cent. Second Mortgage Bonds will receive par and accrued interest thereon, by presenting the same to A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and North Western Railway Company, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, on or before Feb. 1, 1868. Interest will cease on this issue of Bonds from and after Feb. 1, 1868.

H. W. BLODGETT, President C. and M. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 18th day of January until the 4th day of February next. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company will be closed on the 22d inst., (preparatory to a dividend on the First and Second Preferred Shares, and an exchange of bonds by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for said shares, under the arrangement for sale of the former to the latter Company.) The bonds will be ready for exchange at time of payment of dividend on the 1st of February next. The books will be reopened Feb. 3. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILROAD CO., No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST OF February on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.

CHARLES L. FROST, President.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO., Jan. 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., and reopen on Saturday, Feb. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., No. 26 Exchange-place. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 157 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. The poll will be opened from 12 to 1 P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111	111¾	10-40 Coupon	103½	103¾
Coupon, 1881	111	111¾	Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Regist'd '62	107½	107¾	June 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	110¾	111	July 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	108¾	Aug. comp'd in. '65	117½	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	108½	109	Sept. comp'd in. '65	116	116½
5-20C. '65Jan&Jly	107½	107¾	Oct. comp'd in. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	107½	107¾	U. S. 3 % Cer.	100½	100¾
10-40 Reg.	103½	104			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,** &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Jan. 25, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 70 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 50 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

W. B. SCOTT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 PINE-ST.

Government Securities bought, sold and negotiated on commission at the Government Board.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILWAY CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.

TOTAL ISSUE .... $2,310,000.

These Bonds are the first and only Mortgage on a completed railroad, 162 miles in length, running from Keokuk to Des Moines, the capital of Iowa. The balance of the entire issue, 268 Bonds of $1,000 each, are now offered on favorable terms.

The subscribers have sold over a million dollars of these Bonds at par to parties investing for estates and to capitalists. The principal of these Bonds can be registered payable to the holder.

GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place, New York.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS. Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway; or HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., FINANCIAL AGENTS.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 96 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THE 13TH inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NICHOLAS C. MILLER,
LEVI APGAR,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,
JOHN F. PUPKE,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,
EDGAR PINCHOT,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,
CHANCELLOR B. BROOKS,
JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
S. S. CHAMBERLIN,
CHARLES SPEAR,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,
JOHN MORRIS WHITE,
ALEX. BONNELL,
FREDERICK MEAD,
CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
HORACE K. THURBER,
R. CORNELL WHITE,
ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
ALLAN HAY,
CHARLES E. BEEBE,
ROBT. McLOUGHLIN,
JAMES FLANAGAN,
JAMES WALLACE,
THOS. M. WHEELER,
WILLIAM M. GILES,
ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
CHAS. B. RICHARD,
T. C. KIMBALL.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

The interest on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by PETER B. SWEENY, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank.

The transfer books will be closed WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 22, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.

JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

31ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., No 1 Montgomery-street, JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

On the 3d day of February, 1868, a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, and in proportion on part-paid stock, clear of tax, will be payable at their offices, in New-York and Philadelphia, to the stockholders of the above joint Companies on the books Jan. 15, 1868.

RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next. S. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Feb. 1 next, at the office of the United States Trust Company, to stockholders registered in New-York. The transfer-books will close on the evening of 18th inst. and reopen on Feb. 3.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the Berdan Firearms Company has been declared by the Directors payable Feb. 10, at the office of L. P. Morton & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The books of the Company will be closed for transfers Feb. 3, and reopened on the 8th of February, 1868.

WALTER H. BURNS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 6th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 317 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

27TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of February next.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

R. H. McLAY, Prest. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Prest.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

5,000 POUNDS of first quality PILOT BREAD, to be packed in boxes of 50 lbs. each.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quantity of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 ⅌ cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

44,400 pounds POTATOES, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in well-coopered barrels.

31,264 pounds ONIONS, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in barrels as above.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Samples of the vinegar, soap, potatoes and onions must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

C. L. KILBURN, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDRIDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense to Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereof*, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

312 feet 5½-inch fine WIRE ROPE, ungalvanized, hemp heart, Roebling's manufacture.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

1,000 feet COMBINATION HOSE, 4-ply, 2½ inch diam., with Gaylord's patent couplings, capable of sustaining a pressure of 200 lbs. per square inch, 50-feet lengths.

4 6-feet lengths COMBINATION SUCTION HOSE, with Gaylord's couplings.

1 BASKET, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.

1 CONNECTION, with Gaylord's couplings, to suit engine.

2 HOSE PIPES, combination, with nozzles to suit engine and Gaylord's couplings, to be selected; 88 inches, 8 inch oak knees, to be selected.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

2 STICKS YELLOW PINE TIMBER, each 76 feet long, 27 inches diameter at butt and one-third from butt; 15 inches at top end; to be on a curved line from a straight centre; free from sap and other defects when rounded.

Responsible security will be required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained*.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION," will be received at this office, until 1 P. M. the 31st inst., for the transportation by sailing vessel, from the Navy-yard, New-York, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., of the following articles, to wit:

15,000 lbs. Oakum, in bales of 100 lbs. each.

100,500 lbs. Old Sheathing Copper, in bulk.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$30,000.—A PARTNER WANTED FOR one-half interest in an established lumber business of first-rate standing; references exchanged. Address LUMBER, Box No. 1,957 Post-office. City real estate will be taken for part payment.

$25,000.—PARTNER WANTED, EITHER active or special, with $25,000, in a well-established Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing House, or two salesmen with $5,000 to $15,000 each would be admitted. Address W. K. B., No. 150 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABlished monthly financial paper, located in New-York City; will be sold on advantageous terms. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 5,449 New-York Post-office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—Doing a good business and in good location; the proprietor has other business to attend to. Apply to HOLMES, No. 387 Bowery.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, and extract teeth WITHOUT PAIN. [illegible] See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

BOOK-TRADE SALESROOMS, Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Consignments solicited. Libraries catalogued and sold.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, 27 and 28, at 7 o'clock P. M.

CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Catalogue of an exceedingly valuable and choice collection of Books, comprising select editions of standard works in every department of literature; many splendidly illustrated works on architecture; many choice books in the French language; also, a large assortment of Shakespeariana, (upwards of fifty different numbers) including many valuable editions of Shakespeare, criticisms upon his works, &c. This collection of Books is well worthy the attention of

BOOK BUYERS.

Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction at the clothing warehouses (hospital grounds,) in this city, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

27,607 great coats, infantry.
28,401 great coats, mounted.
14,229 trowsers, footmen's.
473 trowsers, mounted.
14,265 shirts, woolen.
365 drawers.
41,043 sack coats, unlined.
1,710 sack coats, lined.
3,124 uniform coats.
11,655 uniform jackets.
19,679 pairs stockings.
110 woolen blankets.
17,457 pairs brogans.
2,775 pairs bootees, machine-sewed.
253 pairs bootees, pegged.
90 pairs boots.
1,340 knapsacks.
1,294 haversacks.
1,060 canteens.
302 pairs mittens.
1,387 metallic scales.
30 common tents.
15 wall tents.
23 wall tent-flies.
2 hospital tents.
15 hospital tent-flies.
7 sibley tents.
657 sets tent-poles.
236 cap covers.
236 hats.
2,144 forage caps.
2,500 hat eagles.

Also various other articles of clothing and equipage. Samples can be seen at the depot within five days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

G. A. HULL, Capt. and M. S. K., U. S. A.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that the following-named property will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, Texas, commencing on the 27th day of January, 1868, viz.:

All the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the property of the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas, including the entire Track and Sidings, Buildings, Water Stations, Turn-tables, &c., the Railroad Material and Supplies pertaining to the Road, together with the Rolling Stock, Cars, Machinery, and other Equipments, as follows:

5¾ Miles RAILROAD TRACK.
4 CLAW BARS—Used.
2 PUNCH BARS—Used.
6 STUFFING BOXES—Used.
20,000 Pounds RAILROAD CHAIRS—Good.
9,560 Pounds RAILROAD IRON—Good.
1 LOCOMOTIVE—Unserviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE and TENDER—Serviceable.
1 LOCOMOTIVE HEAD-LIGHT—Unserviceable.
14 COUPLING LINKS—Good.
586 Pounds CAR SPRINGS—Good.
12,000 Pounds RAILROAD SPIKES—Good.
500 CROSS TIES—Good.
2 SHACKLE BARS—Used.
20 SQUARE BRASSES—Good.
7 FLAT CARS—Worn but serviceable.
2 CROWSFEET—Worn.
4 RAILROAD FROGS and 3 SWITCH-STANDS—Worn.
4 SPIKE-MAULS—Worn.
2 JACK-SCREWS and LEVERS—Worn.
2 TURN-TABLES—Worn.
1 FIRE-TONGS—Worn.
2 SCREW-WRENCHES—Worn.
1 HAND-CAR—Worn.
2 PUSH CAR WHEELS—Worn.
1 STOVE—Worn.
1 PUSH-CAR—Worn.
4 HAND-CAR WHEELS—Worn.

The property will be sold under the immediate direction of Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Acting Quartermaster United States Army, and any information desired may be obtained from his office at Brownsville, Texas, or from the Office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

This advertisement to supersede the one from this office under date of Dec. 13, 1867.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on THURSDAY, the 30th of January, 1868, the following-named articles of clothing and equipage:

161 shelter tents.	161 frock-coats, infantry.
65 common tents.	97 frock-coats, musicians.
10 wall tents.	400 blouses.
2 Hospital tents.	194 jackets, assorted.
1 Sibley tent.	53 stable frocks.
100 forage caps.	109 pairs bootees.
314 knapsacks.	249 ponchos.
385 rubber blankets.	5,791 hat cords.
16 wool blankets.	4,234 yards lace.
44 bedsacks.	26 drum heads.
4 picks.	116 Sibley tent stoves.

Also, various other articles in small quantities.

Terms cash, in Government funds, ten per cent. down. Purchases to be removed within five days from date of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE, Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

58TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 o'clock M.

40,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, New-Jersey, during the month of February, 1868. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION NOTICE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock, at No. 301 Broadway, by order of Abel Horton, Esq., assignee in bankruptcy of M. W. Fredenburg, all the stock, Cloths, Doeskins, Canvas, Cassimeres, Linens, Farmer's Satins, Linings, Cottons, and Woolens contained in said store No. 301 Broadway.

Also, one Iron Safe; also, counters and fixtures, &c., &c.

Terms cash on the day of sale.

Catalogues and goods ready for examination on the morning of sale.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and

175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Art Galleries and Book Sale Rooms, Astor-place.

GREAT SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., sale of over 200 original Oil Paintings, by favorite American and foreign artists.

Very beautiful marble and terra cotta Statuary, to be sold by auction as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 215 LOTS ON BOULEVARD BROADWAY, 8TH, 9TH and 10TH AVS., 87TH, 88TH and 89TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, five entire blocks of ground on Central Park and the new Boulevard, and on and between 87th and 89th sts.; being part of the property of Martin Zborowski, Esq.

This land is on the highest and best grade around Central Park, and in the most improving part of the City. The sale will be positive.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance March 1. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or to Gouverneur M. Ogden, Esq., No. 187 Fulton-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF CHERRY-ST. AND JAMES-SLIP.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHERRY-ST.—The three two-story brick buildings and lots situate on the southeast corner of Cherry-st. and James-slip, and known as 81, 83 and 85 Cherry-st.

JAMES-SLIP.—The three four-story brick buildings and lots situate on the easterly side of James-slip, in the rear of the Cherry-st. property, and known as Nos. 4, 6 and 8 James-slip, being about 91 feet on James-slip, and 45 feet on Cherry-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, by order of the executrix of Samuel Nicholl, deceased, the valuable three-story and basement, brick front, dwelling-house on the southerly side of West 10th, formerly Amos-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place, and known as No. 136 West 10th-st., and the stable adjoining the same, together with the lot of ground on which the same are erected, containing 39 feet 2 inches wide in front, and 42 feet 10 inches in the rear and about 97 feet deep. For maps and further particulars apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, No. 26 Warren-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND-ST. AND CENTRE MARKET-PLACE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor of John P. Garniss, deceased:

GRAND-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and attic brick store and dwelling thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Grand-st. and Centre Market-place, and known as No. 174 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON VARICK-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

VARICK-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of Varick-st., next to the corner of Laight-st., and nearly opposite the new railroad depot, and known as No. 62 Varick-st. Lot 25x100 feet, more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 7TH-AV. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—3 lots situate on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and [illegible]-st., each 25 by 100 feet.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT the City Salesroom, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, the desirable property and buildings thereon, bounded by Main, York and Jay sts.; also the lot and wood building thereon, suitable for shops or manufacturing purposes, situate on the southeast corner of Johnson and Navy sts., Brooklyn. For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 16 Court-st. Terms favorable and will be made known at the time of sale.

J. S. MACKAY, Auctioneer.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY (Monday,) Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:

3,550 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,

1,520 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo brig *Joshua & Mary*, from Palermo.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer—(Robt. A. Haggerty & Co., No. 11 Pine-st.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1868.

I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY, JAN. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the BATTERY BARRACKS, New-York, an assortment of condemned Quartermaster Stores, consisting, in part, of the following, viz.:

ONE CONDENSING APPARATUS, COMPLETE, stoves, stove-pipe, &c., in large quantities; 1 HORSE, and a great variety of articles not mentioned. TERMS CASH, in United States funds. Bids deemed disadvantageous to Government may be rejected.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

W. T. HOWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings and enable you to sleep well.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

W. 51st st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	$30,000
W. 52d-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	32,000
W. 47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 3 s. h. s. b. s.	25,000
W. 48th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s.	21,000
W. 50th-st., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	25,000
W. 36th-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s.	15,000
W. 22d-st., 3 s. h. s. bk.	23,000
W. 42d-st., 3 s. h. s. b. s.	13,000
W. 33d-st., 3 s. French attic, h. s. b. s.	25,000
W. 46th-st., 4 s. E. b. bk.	14,500
Lexington-av., 3 s. h. s. b. s.	18,500
Lexington-av., 4 s. h. s. b. s.	27,000

And a large number of other houses, desirably located.

HOUSES NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A GENTLEman about to erect for his own occupation a liberal-sized house west of 5th-av., on 50th-st., is desirous of finding one or more persons who would erect adjoining houses. The situation is the best unoccupied land on the island, being part of Columbia College property, with long leases on terms more advantageous than purchasing lots in fee. Address W. H., Box No. 3,509 Post-office.

FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x75x125, on 5th-av., near 36th-st., with the magnificent furniture, $80,000. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

5TH-AVENUE—FOR SALE, THE FINE LARGE house, No. 233 5th-av., with stable and lot on 27th-st., contingent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FINE STORE IN WATER-ST., BEtween Coenties and Old slips, for sale; 23.6x60.9, four stories, good cellar. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSES, ELIGIBLY located on Park-av., four-story high-stoop brown-stone, 25x60, replete with modern improvements. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 WEST 32d-st. Immediate possession. Apply between 10 and 12.

CHARLES J. FOLSOM, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, corner of 1st-av. Established 21 years. Property rented and sold, rents collected and repairs attended to, loans negotiated, life and fire insurance effected. Business solicited.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE WELL-BUILT two-story and extension cottage, with two or four lots, in the highest locality in Brooklyn, twenty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND, No. 5 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A FIRST-CLASS house and furniture in Pierrepont-st. for sale at $30,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF EIGHTEEN ACRES FOR SALE—On the Kingsbridge road, one mile and a half south of Yonkers; house in good order, containing seventeen rooms, bathroom, hot and cold water and furnace; convenient carriage-house, stables, &c.; a never-failing supply of spring and cistern water; a fine garden, well stocked with choice fruit, and a good orchard in full bearing; location high, commanding an extensive view, and well shaded with forest trees. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT ONE hour from New-York, a most elegant country seat, situated on high ground, commanding one of the finest views of the Hudson; comprises about 50 acres; mansion very costly and elegant, about 50 feet square; outbuildings complete and commodious; price, with 50 acres, $140,000, or with 25 acres $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONN., the residence of the late Major-Gen. Sedgwick; beautifully located in the continuation of the Berkshire Hills; comprises about five acres of ground, with fine modern house and convenient outbuildings; fruit in variety and abundance; fine trouting and hunting grounds adjacent; offered very low. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st., New-York.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—SEVENTEEN HUNdred (1700) acres of first rate oak, hickory and cotton land, in a fine state of cultivation, 33 fine mules, 20 head of fine cattle, 60 hogs, cotton seed out of 260 bales of cotton. The buildings all in good condition. The whole is offered for $20,000 cash. For further particulars address J. M. COOPER, Albany, Ga.

FOR SALE—HOTEL AT RICHMOND, COUNTY seat of Staten Island, with fourteen lots of ground, with large stable; house contains some fifteen rooms, with large hall and dining-room; desirable location for first-class house; will be sold at a bargain. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, new cottage, at Eltingville, Staten Island, near depot and church and neighborhood of sea-shore; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen and five bedrooms, with open attic; price, $4,000—half on mortgage, if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—For sale, 40 acres, highly improved; house modern built, outbuildings complete, on south bank of Susquehanna River; $15,000. Apply to J. M. PHELPS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE SEA-SHORE, SOUTH side Staten Island, farm of 37½ acres, with water front of 600 feet; elegant situation; price, $12,000—half on mortgage, if desired. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SNUG COTTAGE, PLEASANTLY located in one of the best portions of Elizabeth, eight minutes from depot. Address OWNER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

J. M. PHELPS & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-ST., have Pennsylvania timber lands in Potter County, adjoining New-York State line. To be sold cheap for cash, or exchange for merchandise.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, two houses at Bloomfield, N. J. H. C. BERLIN, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NOT BELOW THE line of Flatbush-av., by a responsible tenant, (possession from 15th April to 1st May,) a three-story brick dwelling, with all modern improvements. Address E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, stating location and terms.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FORDHAM PROPERTY TO LEASE.

THE COUNTRY SEAT of the late Peter Lorillard, consisting of about 400 ACRES.

On it are stables, gardener's farmer's and shepherd's houses in addition to the MANSION HOUSE, which is very large, THOROUGHLY FURNISHED; has GAS AND WATER, and all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS of a first-class country house. The green-house and graperies are all in perfect order. It can be divided, if required, into three separate places, each with houses, barns, stables, &c., &c. The attention of horse breeders is respectfully called to this very desirable place. Its close proximity to the Jerome Park, together with its very extensive stable accommodations, offers unusual inducements to owners of stock. Immediate possession given. Apply to

P. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, the second and third floors of a building in Water-st., near Fulton, suitable for a hardware or light manufacturing business. Address, stating business, L. K., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BUILDING WITH store, within 75 feet of Broadway, on 18th-st.; also, store No. 31 East 17th-st., north side Union-square. Apply to JACKSON, No. 31 East 17th-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 40 HUDSON-ST., STORE AND rear room; also, rooms and bedrooms; rents $10, $12, $7, $6, $5. Apply in the store or to T. M. [illegible]MAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 339 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

HOUSE AND HOTEL FURNISHING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now in STOCK, and OPENING a Fine Assortment of

FAMILY LINENS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW-CASE LINENS;
DAMASK TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, AND DOYLES;
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS AND TOWELINGS;
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS AND FLANNELS;

A fine line of

MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,
JUST RECEIVED;
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS;
COTTON SHIRTING AND SHEETINGS,
IN ALL THE POPULAR MAKES;
PLAIN AND FANCY FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS;
FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS,
BRILLIANTES, FRENCH CAMBRICS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c.,
TOGETHER WITH A LARGE AND VARIED LINE OF
WHITE GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

BLANKETS, BED COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Also, a large and well selected stock of LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TOWELINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TABLE DAMASK CLOTHS, &c. Together with a full assortment of

IRON FURNITURE,

Including in part BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, PIANO and STORE STOOLS, on hand and made to order.

HAIR, HUSK, MOSS, SEA GRASS, and STRAW

MATTRESSES,

SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS, &c.

Buyers for INSTITUTIONS, HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES, VESSELS, FAMILIES, &c., may rely on finding goods at the lowest market prices and the quality as represented.

SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS retailed at wholesale prices.

WILLIAM GARDNER, 244 CANAL-ST.,

Between Broadway and Centre-st.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, WELTS, BROWN AND BLEACHED DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, CANTON FLANNELS, LININGS, &c., &c.

And for convenience will exhibit the same on their lower floor.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN STREET AND EVENING DRESS SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS MATERIALS, BRUSSELS POINT-LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, CLOAKINGS, ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, With LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS in great variety, &c., &c.,

Will be offered on Monday, Jan. 27, at EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., BROADWAY & 10TH-ST.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Undershirts and Drawers.
Lambs' Wool and Cotton Half Hose.
Kid lined and Cloth Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Superior Shirts and Collars,
TO ORDER OR READY MADE,

At the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will on Monday, Jan. 27, REDUCE THE PRICES OF THEIR RICH HEAVY DRESS SILKS From $1 75 per yard TO $1 50.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have largely replenished ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS, Offering in price and quality STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS, $3, $3 50 and $4.

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th sts.

KID GLOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.—Misses' Sweeds, 50c.; ladies', 75c.; ladies' black, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 25; opera kids, $1; gents', $1 25, two buttons, all colors; cloth and fleeced-lined gloves, gaiters, mittens, scarfs, hoods, &c., in great variety, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Merino underwear at cost.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, known as CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either party at the former place of business, No. 587 Broadway.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
HENRY A. AVERY,
GEORGE PENABERT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

The undersigned will hereafter continue the business of French picture and window glass, at No. 587 Broadway, under the firm of AVERY & PENABERT.

HENRY A. AVERY,
GEORGE PENABERT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS has this day associated with him Mr. H. O'NEIL, and will continue the photographic business, (as conducted by him for the past twenty years,) under the firm name of CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., at No. 587 Broadway.

CHARLES D. FREDRICKS,
H. O'NEIL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of SMITH & MYERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. RAWDON MYERS retiring. GAMALIEL G. SMITH alone will sign in liquidation.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1868.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH will continue the iron business at the same place, Nos. 343, 344 and 346 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of H. V. BUTLER & SON, for the purpose of transacting a paper commission business, and are at present located at No. 61 Chambers-st., New-York.

H. V. BUTLER,
H. V. BUTLER, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF THREE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, for single gentlemen or family; Murray-hill, Lexington-av., near 35th-st.; convenient to 4th-av. cars; will be let reasonably for three months. Address Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING A NICEly-furnished room in a private family, without boarders or lodgers, one block from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares, may address W. M., Box No. 2,875.

NO. 19 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—TO LET—A neatly-furnished large front room and hall bedroom, together or separate, on second floor; also, a large front room on third floor, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, with board. Terms moderate.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms in a private family on the north side of 23d-st., near Madison-square, convenient to hotels and club-houses. Address J. H. P., Box No. 98, Station A.

TWO MEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board and nicely-furnished room at No. 140 Warren-st., Jersey City, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Terms reasonable.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Most central locality; few steps from 5th-av.; with or without board; private family; reference exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,636 Post-office.

BOARD NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—Large rooms with good board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate. No. 73 7th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WELL furnished to let to gentlemen without board, at No. 23 East 18th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

FRONT ROOMS, ON SECOND STORY, with first-class board, on Madison-square. Address H. O., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET with board at Lafayette. Address S. S., Box No. 80, Bergen Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH, gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 139 2d-av.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen only. Apply at No. 117 East 16th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 35TH-ST.—A FRONT PARlor and bedroom; also a large front room with board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A DESIRABLE, respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housework servant; is capable, economical and industrious; a good cook and first-class washer and ironer; respectful and trustworthy; best references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman of long experience in the care of infants; competent to take the entire care from birth; will assist in housekeeping; the best of City reference. Apply to No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A WELL RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing, also clear starching and fluting if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.; ring second bell.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A Protestant nurse who can take entire charge of an infant or grown children, a situation; would take charge of an invalid; is a good seamstress; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or fine washer; no objection to general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month, understands any kind of dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Grover & Baker's machines; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the care and management of children; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS to take in washing and ironing to her house; clothes made up in the best style at a moderate rate; best of City reference. Call at No. 446 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; understands French fluting; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT Northern German girl to take care of grown children and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, teaching German language, &c.; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook and a fine washer and ironer; has good City reference; wages $10. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, City or country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking thoroughly; is an excellent baker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—AS COOK, A SITUATION BY AN Englishwoman aged 30; has the very best City references; four years in her last place; understands French, English, American cooking; City or country; wages moderate. At BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress or nurse and seamstress; is a good seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; is a good baker and good washer and ironer, or would go as general houseworker; no objection to the country, best of references. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; one who understands her business thoroughly; can take charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City references. Can be seen for two days No. 159 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 51 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, by a young respectable married woman. Good city reference. Can be seen at No. 570 2d-av., bet. 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook who understands all its branches thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and washing; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class cook; the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in the City or country; is a good butter-maker. Call or address COOK, at No. 99 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Apply at No. 595 2d-av., corner 33d-st., New-York, in the fancy-store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID and waitress a situation; will assist in the fine washing; has the best of reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit, and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at, or address, No. 246 East 10th-st. for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress, in a first-class family. Can operate on W. & W.'s sewing-machine. Call for two days at No. 10 East 27th st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, PROTESTANT, not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork or waiting, or to take care of a child. Can be seen until engaged at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY A SITuation as housekeeper; the best of references given and required. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box 4,963, General Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 222 West 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN COOK A situation in a private family. Inquire at No. 65 Stanton-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to take care of a baby from its infancy. Call at No. 344 6th-av., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and laundress or plain cooking; good City reference. Call at 242 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS WAITER, BY A single man; can produce the best City reference. Address MAC, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or plain sewing; good reference. No. 242 1st-av.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, seamstresses, nurses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a man who is fully conversant with all the duties appertaining to both positions, or would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; has first-class reference from last employer. Apply to or address for one week, WM. KIRBY, No. 173 Morgan-st., Jersey City, or W. K., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man of long practical experience in all the various branches of gardening; is married; without family; has lived nine years in his last place; can produce the best reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is able to do plain gardening; has best of City reference; two years from his last employer; is a good, industrious, honest, sober man. Address, for two days, A. B. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a green-house, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds; a first-rate establishment expected. Address GARDENER, No. 448 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEW MARried man as first-class coachman and vegetable gardener; truly understands his business; first-class reference. Address A. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has had experience in groceries, provisions and shipping; a good penman. Address L. L., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN TO get a steady situation as coachman; is perfectly sober; has best of reference. Address J. D. H., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

A HOTEL CLERK DESIRES A POSITION: is experienced, has a large acquaintance, and can take hold at once—in any office, if desired; will take a day or night post. Address Maj. J. W. B., Station A.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT, WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 5,425 Post-office, New-York.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—A competent young man, with experience; all applications must be made by letter, giving reference, &c. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., Box No. 1,444 Post-office.

LADIES WANTED.—LADIES HAVING A little leisure time during the day can assist a worthy charity, and those who desire to devote their whole time can find steady employment in a good cause by calling at the office of the Gettysburgh Asylum, No. 549 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener to go into the country; one that is recently from the old country preferable. Apply at No. 59 Broadway, third story, front, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

A NUMBER OF SITUATIONS ARE NOW vacant for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, No. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner 26th-st.; cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, houseworkers, &c., for City and country.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FROM 15 to 17 years of age; must come well recommended; none others need apply. Call between 9 and 10 A. M., at No. 111 Chambers-st., first loft.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR A PRIvate family in the City; one competent and well recommended; wages, $25. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. —
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $150, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Jan. 29
TARIFA..........Feb. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 1
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
VIRGINIA, PROWSE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY....Jan. 27
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY....Feb. 1
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY....Feb. 8
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Halifax) MONDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY....Feb. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 29
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4

Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 1.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BATCH, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

From Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 1
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 8
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 31.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WAKELEE & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 1.

For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No 42, North River, foot of Canal-st.

To ensure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.

Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:22 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,

which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE.
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds,
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTLES—300 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 606 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. E. CHENY, Vice-President.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK PURCELL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and HENRY M. ROBINSON, of Jersey City, Hudson County and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of October, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS B. BROWN, of Stonington, in the County of New-London, and State of Connecticut, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES B. HATCH, late of the firm of C. B. Hatch & Co., of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN B. AUGUR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL ELIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS S. SHEPARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Thomas S. Shepard, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
JAN. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JONATHAN S. BARD, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jonathan S. Bard, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York, on the 10th day of January, 1868.
ja13-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALTER W. BRIGGS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Walter W. Briggs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 11th day of January, 1868.
ja20-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS F. THATCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas F. Thatcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 22d day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of LYON BERHARD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lyon Berhard, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of February, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York on the 20th day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LAZAR BERNARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lazar Bernard, of the City of New-York in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1868.

HENRY ROSENBLATT, Assignee.
ja13-law3wM* No. 392 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of ALBERT SALTER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Albert Salter, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja13-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, a Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas P. C. Spencer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January A. D. 1868.
GEO. C. READ, No. 78 Cedar-st.,
ja27-law3wM* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt, in bankruptcy. Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Morris Kyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
ja20-law3wM No. 5 Vesey-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Joseph, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by James F. Dwight, Register. Dated at New-York City the 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM* No. 197 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC M. WALTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac M. Walton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868.

ja27-law3wM* E. D. BROWN, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD D. SCHRIAFER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 63 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 27, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTOPHER FINCK, of Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., Room No. 3, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats A. Morris, Register, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
DEC. 23, 1867. ja27-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN HAWES, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Dan Hawes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 24th day of January, 1868.
ja27-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN S. BELCHER, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN S. BELCHER, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 20th day of January, A.D. 1868.
ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ja27-law3wM No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, a bankrupt.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 11th day of November, 1867, Francis B. O'Connor, of the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, has conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects whatsoever to William H. Braman, as trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Francis B. O'Connor, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Dated this 17th January, A. D., 1868.
WILLIAM H. BRAMAN.
To all whom this may concern. ja20-law3w*

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHARINE O'NEIL against MARGARET DURYEA, executrix of the last will and testament of Jacob Duryea, late of the City of New-York, deceased; Abraham R. Duryea and Mary J. Duryea, his wife; John L. Duryea, and Mary Duryea, his wife; Geo. W. Duryea and Margaret A. Duryea, his wife; George J. Hunter and Sarah M. Hunter, his wife; Chonquin P. Jervey and Margaret A. Jervey, his wife; John A. Fuller and Sarah Fuller, his wife, (formerly Sarah Duryea,) defendants.—Referee's Sale.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled court, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, I the undersigned, Referee appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the tenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at twelve o'clock noon, through Thomas Veich, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, on the south side of Madison street, (late Bancker-street,) known and distinguished on a map of the estate of the late Henry Rutgers, deceased, dated November fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, made by Bridges & Poppleton, and filed in the office of Register in and for the City and County of New-York, as Lot No. four hundred and seventy-six (476) bounded northerly, in front, by Bancker-street, (now Madison-street;) southerly, in the rear, by lot No. four hundred and eighty-seven, (487;) easterly, on one side, by lot No. four hundred and seventy-five, (475,) and westerly, on the other side by lot No. four hundred and seventy-seven. (477) containing in breadth, on front and rear, twenty-five feet, and in length, on each side, one hundred feet, be the same more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1868.

RICHARD C. BEAMISH, Referee.
JOSEPH E. PALMER, Plaintiff's attorney.
ja23-2aw3wM&Th

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

DR. E. MOUCHET,

From Paris, pupil of Ricord, No. 634 Broadway,
Cures private diseases in a few days,
and all affections.

DR. HUNTER IS IN CONSTANT ATTENDANCE, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LIGHTHALL PATENT CONDENSER, capacity of 1,200 gallons per day; cost $1,000; will be sold for $250. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BALDWIN & CO..........Directors
IMMENSE SENSATION AND SUCCESS.
THE ASTOUNDING
JAPANESE COMPANY
OF
HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
AND
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT THURSDAY.
GALA MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.
THE WONDERFUL GIRL,
THE TWO BOYS
AND
MRS. HAH-YAH-TA-KEE,
In the Entertainment called the
DANGERS AND TRIALS OF LOVE.

Admission $1. Secured seats $1 50; at the Academy; Cochrane's, No. 895, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
Last week (but one) of the distinguished
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
ELEVENTH OPERA NIGHT.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Jan. 27, at 8, first appearance of the favorite Tenore,

SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
in his excellent rendition of LIONEL in
MARTHA.

MISS McCULLOCH, MISS PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI
Musical Director..........Signor Nicolao
On WEDNESDAY, second appearance of
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI..........LA FAVORITA.
THURSDAY—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
FRIDAY—RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—FOURTH GRAND GALA MATINEE.

Seats can be secured at the ticket office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 28—Brooklyn—RIGOLETTO. First appearance of Mme. La Grange in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DE LA GRANGE.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
First Grand Opera Night by the distinguished
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
Verdi's great masterwork,
RIGOLETTO,

will be performed, with Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Massimiliani, Orlandini, Coletti and Sarti.

Musical Director..........Signor NICOLAO

Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family circle, 50 cents.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Ticket-office for South Brooklyn at Mr. Jones' jewelry-store, Atlantic-st., next corner Henry.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. DEBORAH.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,
On which occasion the highly celebrated work
BY VICTOR HUGO,
in five acts,
HERNANI,

will be produced, with new scenery, elegant costumes and appointments, that the distinguished work may be given with the utmost effect by the French artists of this establishment.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 30,
SECOND NIGHT OF HERNANI.
FRENCH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

STEINWAY HALL.

The great success attending the first grand performance of Bristow's Oratorio of
DANIEL,
together with the many requests for its repetition, induces Mr. Harrison to announce the second performance for
THURSDAY JAN. 30,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS MARIA BRAINARD,
MISS CHARLOTTE V. HUTCHINGS,
MR. W. J. HILL,
MR. J. R. THOMAS,
MR. H. TROST,
MR. GEO. C. DEYO,
MR. GEO. B. EDDY.
MR. JOHN P. MORGAN..........Organist.
MR. G. W. COLBY..........Pianist.
MR. G. F. BRISTOW..........Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' full orchestra, and grand chorus of the
MENDELSSOHN UNION.

Tickets, $1; Reserved seats, 50c. extra, the sale of which will commence this morning.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL "AT HOME."

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3,
the peerless young artiste,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
in her renowned personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,

originally created by Miss Mitchell, and invested by her genius with a popularity which seems perennial in its freshness. It is in deference to the enduring fame of this beautiful triumph that it has been selected, in preference to the newer plays of her repertoire, as the most fitting to mark her rentrée upon this scene of her earliest metropolitan success.

Mr. J. W. COLLIER..........as..........LANDRY,
and a great supporting cast.
NEW SCENERY..........by..........MINARD LEWIS.
Box sheet opens next Wednesday morning.
OLYMPIC, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

SHAKESPEARE'S READINGS.

Prof. RAYMOND reads the *Taming of the Shrew* (with the induction) at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

Single tickets, $1 50; for the course of five readings, $5.

SECOND GRAND CONCERT

BY THE
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND,
Under the leadership of
Bandmaster D. L. DOWNING,
Assisted by the best Vocal talent,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

Tickets, $1; Reserved, $1 50; which can be obtained at W. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and of A. L. Webber, No. 638 Broadway.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.

THIRD SERIES—DOWN TOWN.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY.
AT DODWORTH'S HALL.
TUESDAY, 28th, PROGRAMME:

1. Dickens' Christmas Carol, staves 1, 2, 3.
2. Bumble's Courtship of the Widow Corney. (Oliver Twist.)
3. Old Weller at the Ebenezer Temperance Association.

WEDNESDAY—Shakespeare and Dickens.
THURSDAY—Dickens alone, three pieces.

8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1.

Reserved seats may be procured now at Mr. McFarlane's, corner 23d and Broadway for either of the three evenings.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Anne Topp, Pianiste; Miss Jennie Landesmann, Contralto; Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist; Mr. Fr. Steins, Baritone; Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, Organist, and Mr. Colby, Accompanist.

Admission $1. Tickets to be had at the principal music and book stores, and at Steinway Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LECTURES.

MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH Will lecture at Dodworth Hall MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 27 and Feb. 1.

SUBJECTS:
"STREET-BOYS OF NEW-YORK"
AND
"THE MIDNIGHT MISSION."
Admission, 50 cents.

HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD, LIEUTENANT-Governor of the State of New-York, will lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, at 7¾ o'clock. Subject—*Fort Sumter*. Tickets fifty cents.

LECTURE.—JULIUS SILVERSMITH, M. A., will lecture at STEINWAY HALL on MONDAY, Jan. 27. Subject: "THE METALLIC RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES, &c. &c." Tickets of admission 50 cents each at the door.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks, full width, in Leonard-street, from Church to Hudson-street.
2. For building sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. For laying crosswalk in West-street, from south side of Morton-street to Pier number fifty.
4. For building sewers in Rose-street, between Frankfort and Duane, and in Cherry-street, between James and Jefferson.
5. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in West and intersecting streets from Chambers to Canal-street.
6. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. For paving Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce, with Nicolson pavement.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. North side of Leonard-street, between West Broadway and Church.
2. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, between the Seventh and Ninth avenues; also, both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
3. Two lots on the southeast corner of West and Morton streets, running one hundred and twenty-six feet on West-street, and running one hundred and sixty-one feet on Morton-street.
4. Both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Frankfort streets; also, both sides of Cherry-street, between James-street and Jefferson, and Oliver-street and Catharine, Market-street or Market-slip, and Pike-street or Pike-slip, and Pelham-street and Jefferson.
5. All the lots lying between Chambers, West, Canal and Washington streets, including both sides of the intersecting streets.
6. Both sides of Washington-street, from Reade to Hoboken-street.
7. Both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Spruce-street, to the extent of half of the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 13, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.

Second week of Watts Phillips, Esq.'s successful sensation drama of

NOBODY'S SON.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
RARE WILD ANIMALS.

Living Giraffe, White or Polar Bear, Pair of Bactrian Camels, Young Gnu or Horned Horse, Pair of African Hyenas, Porcupines, &c.

FOUR BABY LIONS.

Tom Thumb, Elephant Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zalumma Agra and Zobeide Luti, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense
MENAGERIE.

Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.

Broadway and 30th-st.
The management announce a
REVIVAL
of Messrs. Fulton & Maeder's Drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.
A SENSATIONAL PIECE
REPLETE WITH INTEREST,
FULL OF INTENSITY.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER
HAS ALWAYS BEEN A SUCCESS,
PLAYED IN TWO NEW-YORK PLACES
AT THE SAME TIME TO CROWDS.
POPULAR ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.
MISS MARY MITCHELL WILL APPEAR.
JOHN W. ALBAUGH WILL ACT IN
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER EVERY NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
NEW SCENES BY J. B. AYERS.
A GAMBLING HOUSE.
"THE TIGER'S DEN."
THE QUEER GAME OF KENO.
THE EXCITING ROULETTE.
IN NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
CONTINUED NOVELTY.
First week of the new
GRAND EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME,
replete with intensely
COMIC INCIDENTS AND SITUATIONS,
entitled,
DON QUIXOTE.
DON QUIXOTE.
DON QUIXOTE.
DON QUIXOTE.
DON QUIXOTE,
OR THE
KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE.
DON QUIXOTE..........Mr. S. P. STICKNEY
SANCHO PANZA..........Mr. R. RIVERS
ROBBER CHIEF..........Mr. N. AUSTIN
DON FERNANDO..........Mr. B. RUNNELLS
PANCHITA..........Mr. C. SHERWOOD
DONNA MARIA....MLLE. JEANNETTE ELLSLER
Millers, Pages, Robbers, Soldiers, Peasants, &c.
The cheerful war horse ROSINANTE, by a steed of ancient pedigree.
The performance will commence with
ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED
EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC ACTS,
introducing
ALL THE PRINCIPAL ARTISTS
comprised in the
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America, in
A SUPERB EXPOSITION
OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
singularly varied in style, and including many
STRIKING ARENIC NOVELTIES,
the whole forming a combination of
REFINED CIRCUS PERFORMANCES,
FRESH, SPIRITED AND EXCITING,
beyond anything hitherto offered to the public.
ADMISSION, 50 cts.; children under 10 years, 25 cts.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AT 9,
at his new and beautiful Academy Rooms,
LYRIC HALL,
6th-av., near 42d-st., New-York.

Tickets can be obtained at the Hall.

Mr. TRENOR'S classes in fashionable dancing are now forming for the second quarter.

FIFTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE SOCIETY OF UNIONE E FRATELLANZA at Irving Hall, for the benefit of the Italian Evening School for Adults,

ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,

under the Presidency of the Consul-General of Italy. Tickets $3 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

T. MANARA, Acting President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.

N. B.—Tickets to be had of the Vice-President, T. Manara, No. 73 New-st., and of the Secretary, at No. 664 Broadway and No. 205 2d-av.

TO LET—FOR BALLS, CONCERTS, LECTURES, parties of weddings, Brevoort Hall, situate on 54th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Apply to HENRY J. BURCHELL, No. 653 Lexington-av., near 55th-st., in the evenings. Will lease the hall, furnished, to civic societies, by the year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT OF ART.

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MEETINGS.

1517. 1867.

THE JUBILEE OF THE REFORMATION (Postponed from Dec. 12 on account of storm,) will be celebrated in the English Lutheran Church, on 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28,

at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. McCRON, D. D., Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, and Rev. C. H. PAYNE are expected to address the meeting.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of the American Baptist Missionary Union will be held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church in this City on WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., commencing at 10 A. M., to consider the urgent claims of our European and Asiatic missions and the immediate and pressing wants of the Treasury of the Union. Rev. C. D. W. Bridgeman, of Albany, will preach the sermon before the Board, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friends of missions are invited to attend.

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BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

Discussion of the Naturalization Question by the British Press.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The question of citizenship is evidently about to assume an importance in international discussions which justifies a return to the topics to which I have already asked your readers' attention. Not only in America, but in France, issues are being raised on this subject of the greatest consequence. The military authorities in France, under the pressure of their new military laws, are questioning the right to exemption from conscription of the children of foreigners, born in French territory. Yet, unquestionably, by the English law, such persons are British subjects, whose allegiance would be seriously compromised by a compulsory foreign enlistment. It is not a pleasant predicament for a *Civis Romanus* to find himself placed in if it should chance that he is liable to be hanged in England if he serves in the French army, and to be shot in France if he refuses to do so. It is high time for law, whether international or municipal, to clear itself from such a scandal.

It seems hardly necessary further to labor and demonstrate that the English legal doctrine, in its present form, is incapable of defence. I may, nevertheless, point out that in my last letter I considerably understated the preposterous consequences which may be logically deduced from it. The following passage from Lord BACON's great argument in the case of the *post nati* carries the doctrine of citizenship much further than the third generation, to which I had limited it:

"Nay, if a man look narrowly into the law in this point, he shall find a consequence that may seem at first strange, but yet cannot well be avoided—which is, that if divers families of English men and women plant themselves at Middleborough, or at Rome, or at Lisbon, and have issue, and their descendants do intermarry among themselves without any intermixture of foreign blood, *such descendants are naturalized to all generations;* for every generation is still of liege parents, and therefore naturalized, so as you may have whole tribes and lineages of English in foreign countries. And therefore it is utterly untrue that the law of England cannot operate to confer naturalization but only within the bounds of the dominions of England."—2 St. Tr., 585.

Now, this argument was raised on the law as it stood in the time of JAMES I., when it was necessary that both parents should be British born in order to confer citizenship on a child born abroad. But the reasoning is equally applicable to the modern statutes, by which a British father alone communicates the quality of citizenship to his children. Now, observe the consequence. An Englishman goes abroad; his son, by force of the statute of GEORGE II., is made to all intents and purposes whatsoever a British subject. The son, therefore, is as much a natural-born British subject as his father was before him, and therefore his son again, by force of the statute, becomes a British subject, and by the same reasoning his son's son, and so on *ad infinitum*. And, therefore, as long as there are descendants in the male line they will, as Lord BACON says, be "naturalized to all generations." I confess I should have hesitated on any authority less grave than that of Lord BACON to impute to the English law consequences so monstrous. That they do, as he says, "seem at first sight strange" will not be disputed; whether they "cannot well be avoided" is just the point we have to consider. Mr. WESTLAKE, in his valuable work on "Private International Law," has suggested several methods of interpretation, with a view of escaping from these absurdities; but he does not seem himself much to rely upon them, and I confess they appear to me more ingenious than satisfactory. And, indeed, the case of the Athlone peerage affords an example in which the doctrine was practically applied. GODART DE GINCKELL, a Dutchman, was created Earl of Athlone in 1692. He subsequently left England in disgust, I believe, at the treatment which foreigners met with in the reign of WILLIAM. None of his descendants returned to England till 1795, under the stress of the French Revolution, and one who was fifth in descent from him claimed, and actually took his seat in the Irish Parliament as seventh Earl. I observe that Mr. BROOM, in his admirable *Commentaries on Constitutional Law*, pp. 48, 49, takes the same view that I have expressed, that the citizenship conferred by the statutes of GEORGE II. and GEORGE III. is of an obligatory, indelible, and not of an optional and defeasible character. Indeed, however preposterous the result may appear of compelling a man under such circumstances to become a British subject, whether he wishes it or not, I do not see how it is possible to place any other construction on the language of the statute.

The result of the whole seems to be that any one whose descent, though in the hundredth generation, can be traced in the male line to a British parent is a British citizen, enjoying all the rights and subject to all the duties which attach to that condition, and that though by successive foreign marriages the original British blood may have been so diluted as to be no longer traceable. I do not precisely know the pedigree of Marshal MACMAHON, but I think it probable that in the eye of the English law he is as much an Englishman as Field-Marshal Sir J. BURGOYNE, and therefore liable to very serious penalties here for the violation of English neutrality at Solferino and Magenta. And, if a male ancestor of Gen. GRANT emigrated to America at any time since the recognition of the independence of the United States, (I say since the recognition of independence because that act was admitted to dissolve the allegiance of the then residents in the United States,) I am afraid the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States would have no defence to a prosecution in this country at the suit of a common informer for a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act by the part he took in the American civil war.

I will therefore assume that judgment must go by default against the English doctrine—at least, till it finds a defender. I think I may confidently say that we are the single nation in Europe which maintains the principle of indefeasible citizenship and of indelible transmitted allegiance. In the time of BYNKERSHOEK, as I have before pointed out, the Russians, the French and the Chinese shared with us this distinction. What may be the present doctrine of the Chinese I am not aware. The French view I have already stated. The Russians hold, if possible, a more absolute doctrine of expatriation, for the mere departure from the realm without leave operates as an actual denaturalization, and, accordingly, on a recent occasion, a Russian who had become a naturalized American subject was, with the assent of the American Minister, ordered to leave Russia, as having ceased to be a Russian citizen.

The Prussian law on the subject of expatriation is very precisely defined in the law of Dec. 31, 1842:

"ARTICLE 15.—The quality of a Prussian subject is lost—(1) by discharge at the subject's request; (2) by sentence of competent authority; (3) by living ten years in a foreign country.

ART. 17.—This discharge cannot be granted in derogation of duties of military service.

ART. 19.—Discharge, except in these cases, *cannot be refused in time of peace.* In time of war special regulations are made.

ART. 20.—The document of discharge effects at the time of its delivery the loss of the quality as Prussian subject.

ART. 21.—Discharge includes the wife and minor children."

Thus it will be seen that, subject to the performance of the stipulated military duty, the Prussian Government recognizes an absolute right of expatriation in its subjects, for the discharges cannot be refused in time of peace, and an absence for ten years without leave operates in itself as a loss of nationality—subject, however, to the claim of military service in the event of return to the native State. It is this last claim which has led to much controversy between the American Governments and the German States, and which was specially pointed at in the President's recent message. The correspondence, renewed at various periods, and extending over a space of twenty years, will be found at length in the Senate Executive Documents, First Session, Thirty-sixth Congress, vol. 2, 1859-60.

It resulted generally in the German Governments claiming the right as against the naturalized American, but practically waiving its exercise in particular instances. At the end of 1865 Count BISMARCK made a proposal to the American Government to recognize the absolute denationalization and immunity of all persons who had emigrated before the age of 17, or who had been absent from Prussia five years (American Diplomatic Correspondence, 1866.) It seems astonishing that Mr. SEWARD should have declined so favorable a compromise. This question of military conscription, though one of great and increasing consequence to the military Powers of the Continent, is one with which, happily, we have little concern. The correspondence is, however, interesting, as raising a discussion of the principles of expatriation with which we are occupied.

The important point to be noted is that, subject to conditions which the several States have thought fit to impose with reference to the protection of their own interests, all the European Governments recognize a regulated right of expatriation.

I now proceed to examine the state of this question in America. If the argument of *tu quoque* were ever good for anything—which it is not—it would hold to the greatest extent against the United States. We may have had a bad doctrine on this subject, but they are in that worse situation, of which it is said "*misera est servitus ubi jus incertum*," for on this subject America can be said to have no ascertained doctrine at all, whether legal or political. I cannot pretend, within the limits of your columns, to enter into a full critical discussion of the conflict of American authorities on this head.

Those who care to enter more minutely into the matter will find it very fully treated in *Kent's Commentaries*, volume 2, section 25, in a long note in the appendix to LAWRENCE's edition of *Wheaton*, and in a note to Mr. DANA's recent and most excellent edition of the same works, and also in Mr. CALEB CUSHING's elaborate opinion (opinion of Attorney-General, volume viii.) on this subject, to which I shall at some future time refer at greater length. This paper, indeed, exhausts the subject, and has a special importance from the fact that in America the Attorney-General is a member of the Cabinet. For the present I must confine myself to a summary of the results.

Various attempts have been made to obtain from the Supreme Court of the United States a recognition of the right of expatriation in American citizens. These attempts have always failed. The American Courts, not unlike our own, are astute to escape from the decision of questions of principle, not necessarily involved in the case before them. The cases in which the plea was raised were generally those where the Act of Expatriation was, in fact, a part of the offence brought under the jurisdiction of the Court, as in the case of citizens who had accepted a foreign naturalization for the purpose of violating the law of the United States. Of course, in such cases, the plea of expatriation was summarily rejected. But the Court, though carefully avoiding a distinct denial of the right of expatriation in all cases, have always declined to assert or to define such a right. As in the case I quoted in my former letter, the Courts have constantly indicated that it belonged to the Legislature to prescribe the conditions of such a right, for which it was felt that the provisions of the common law, which it was their business to administer, had made no provision. The cases are fully reviewed by KENT, and his conclusion is thus stated:

"The better opinion would seem to be that a citizen cannot renounce his allegiance to the United States without the permission of the Government, to be declared by law; and that, as there is no existing legislative regulation on the case, the rule of the English Common Law remains unaltered."

It is very plain, then, that before the Americans can criticise or complain of the defects of the laws of other nations they must first set to work to show what they consider to be right and politic as against themselves by a system of legislative regulations which their Judges have for seventy years been constantly demanding, but which their statesmen have hitherto failed to supply.

Thus much may suffice upon the subject of the legal doctrine of expatriation in the United States. It is necessary now to consider a far more important subject, viz., their diplomatic doctrine. I need hardly say that the diplomatic doctrine is conversant with a totally different aspect of the question from that which is involved in its legal bearings. The law has regard to the duties and the rights of the citizen in respect of the State of which he is a member. Diplomacy has to do with the duties and the rights of the citizen toward a foreign State in which he may happen to be resident or concerned. To speak in general terms, the law has to do with that which his own State can claim against a subject. Diplomacy has to do with that which the Government of the subject may claim in his favor against a foreign State. Most Governments have thought it necessary to observe some measure and proportion between the domestic doctrine they themselves enforce and that which they seek to enforce against others. It would be strange if a country which does not permit expatriation to its own citizens insisted on enforcing such a right in regard to the citizens of other countries who had accepted its naturalization. Yet this or something like it is, in fact, what the American Government claims to do. Though there is no law of the United States by which any citizen of theirs could divest himself of his allegiance to his own country, they do, in fact, claim to assert against other States a right which they have not yet admitted in their own. While their Courts declare that there is no law by which any American citizen who should have accepted the citizenship of a foreign State can divest himself of his allegiance to his own country, the American Foreign Office demands on the part of its naturalized citizens, as against other States, that primitive allegiance should be treated as absolutely dissolved. This is a sort of game of "heads I win, tails you lose," in which no Government can be expected to acquiesce. Nor, indeed, has the American diplomatic doctrine been consistent with itself at different periods. From the time of Mr. WHEATON, in 1840, down to the year 1859, the American Government distinctly disavowed any right to interpose in favor of naturalized citizens who had returned to the country of their origin. The language of Mr. WHEATON on this point you have already cited. It is sufficiently precise. Mr. WHEATON thus writes to a naturalized American citizen who sought his protection:

"Having returned to the country of your birth, your native domicile and national character revert, and you are bound in all respects to obey the laws exactly as if you had never emigrated."

The same view of the reverter of the national character upon return to the country of birth was consistently adopted by successive American Secretaries of State—by Mr. MARCY, Mr. WEBSTER, and Mr. EVERETT (*vide* Senate Documents, already cited.) As far as I can make out, it was Secretary CASS who, for the first time, in 1859, set up on behalf of naturalized citizens of the United States an absolute right of expatriation as against the State of their birth. In a dispatch to the Minister at Berlin he writes:

"The doctrine of perpetual allegiance is a relic of barbarism repudiated by the United States ever since the origin of our Government." [Query.—When and where?] "The moment a foreigner becomes naturalized his allegiance to his native country is severed for ever. He experiences a new political birth. A broad and impassable line separates him from his native country. He is no more responsible for anything he may say or do, or omit to do, than if he had been born in the United States. Should he return to his native country, he returns an American citizen, and in no other character." &c.

On this passage Gen. HALLECK, in his very well compiled *Digest of International Law*, published in 1861, makes the following remarks:

"This position is certainly somewhat in advance of that assumed in the previous diplomatic correspondence of our Government, and by some is thought to infringe upon the universally conceded principle that sovereign States have the right of municipal legislation and jurisdiction over all persons within their own territory: and that while we have a perfect right *within our jurisdiction* to disregard the dogma of universal allegiance incorporated in the laws of other States, they have an equally incontestable right *within their jurisdiction* to assume that *our* municipal regulations on the subject of naturalization do not cancel their statutes enjoining the charges and obligations, military or otherwise, which spring from the theory of allegiance embodied in *their* laws. If this view of Mr. CASS be correct, the right of expatriation is not only general but indefeasible."

Mr. SEWARD seems to have followed the lead of Secretary CASS in this matter. I need hardly say that the Governments of Europe have declined to acquiesce in this *volte-face* of the American Foreign Office. It may be (as I think it is) expedient that the whole of this question should be reviewed in a candid and friendly spirit, and that the principles on which a transfer of citizenship is for the future to be permitted and recognized should be regulated by international negotiation; but it is not tolerable that a Government should, in the phrase of Lord CASTLEREAGH, "turn its back upon itself," as the American Government have done, and assert as indubitable rights claims which their most eminent jurists and statesmen have for a long series of years admitted to be unfounded. We may be willing to concede from policy more than can be demanded of us as of right, but we shall take as the basis of negotiation the law as laid down by Mr. WHEATON, and not that improvized for the occasion by Secretary CASS.

Before the American Government can properly urge any demands upon the subject against foreign Governments, they have, as we have seen, a good deal to do at home. They have first to settle for themselves a law of expatriation for their own subjects, which at present they do not possess. When they have done this they will at all events, not be open to the retort, "Physician, heal thyself." But there is a yet more material point which they have to settle, and that is the question of their own citizenship. The whole of the American law of citizenship is in a state of inextricable confusion. The Attorney-General CUSHING, in the opinion I have before cited, says:

"It may happen that by the law of a given State a person shall be a citizen thereof and still not a citizen of the United States. Citizenship, whether acquired by birth or naturalization, is not a thing specifically defined in its elements, either by the Constitution or by the laws of the Union."

Now, I venture to think that, before extraordinary immunities are claimed for American "citizens," foreign States should be placed in possession of that which the American Attorney-General admits himself unable to supply,—viz., a definition of what constitutes American citizenship.

I have thus endeavored, as far as space permits, to examine the existing condition of this question in England, upon the Continent of Europe, and in America. I think the facts of the case will lead us to the conclusion that an amendment of the existing rules is highly desirable, but that of all countries there is none which is bound to address itself to this difficult discussion with more modesty and moderation than the United States. I am bound to say that the most eminent persons among them have always taken this view, and I trust they will continue to do so, in spite of intemperate speeches and electioneering intrigues.

This letter has extended to too great a length to admit of my now attempting further to discuss the principles on which a new system might be framed. There are, however, some general conclusions which may be safely drawn. First, the right of expatriation generally should be admitted; secondly, that right should be limited by certain conditions; thirdly, it belongs as much to the native State to prescribe the conditions of severance as it does to the State of adoption to prescribe the conditions of naturalization; fourthly, it would be highly desirable that the conditions on which one State confers and the other severs the tie of citizenship should be regulated by special Convention, as in the case of extradition. This would be best accomplished by a general agreement; but if this be impracticable, then it should be made the subject of separate treaties.

TEMPLE, Jan. 9. HISTORICUS.

The Horrible Burning Accident at Chattanooga—Two Young Ladies Fatally Burned.

From the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Union, Jan. 21.

On Saturday night, about 11:30 o'clock, a fatal accident occurred at the house of THOS. DAILY, Esq., a well-known resident of this city, which resulted in the death of two estimable young ladies, Miss MARY DAILY and Miss HARRINGTON. The young ladies had been spending the afternoon at Miss DAILY's residence. They had gone out about 8 P. M. to Miss HARRINGTON's house, about 200 yards distant, returning about 11 o'clock.

The fire in the sitting-room had apparently died out, and the weather being very cold, the young ladies concluded to burn a little wood in the stove to warm themselves. The wood was procured and placed in the stove over the dead coals, and to make it burn better, they concluded, in an evil moment, to pour some oil on the wood before the wood was lighted. Miss DAILY went into the kitchen and came back with a large can of "Aurora Oil," containing about one gallon of the oil. The can had no spout, the means of pouring it being a hole about an inch and a half in diameter, in the top of the can. Miss DAILY took the cork out of the can and held it over the stove and commenced pouring the oil. Unfortunately, the apparently dead coals were merely blackened on the surface; below the red fire felt the touch of the oil, and in an instant leaped out to meet it. In a moment of time the stream of flame had reached the can of oil, and the latter exploded, dashing the fiery liquid all over the room, enveloping the ladies in flames, and setting fire to the carpets, tapestry, and everything in the room.

The ladies, frightened and amazed, rushed into each others arms, then broke away for safety. Miss DAILY rushed into an adjoining bedroom, and threw herself on the bed in a vain attempt to put out the flames, but only succeeded in setting fire to the bed clothes. She then rushed out again into the blazing room, was suffocated with the flames and smoke, and fell on the floor, from which she was rescued by the negro man attached to the house, who, alarmed by the explosion, had four successive times vainly attempted to enter the room, but was each time driven back by the smoke and fire. He finally succeeded in dashing in, and stumbling over the now insensible girl, raised her up, and in one desperate leap was out of the apartment.

Miss HARRINGTON, on breaking away from her companion, had blindly endeavored to escape from the room, and after several ineffectual attempts at madly groping for the door, had ran out into the street, all ablaze. A negro man, attracted to the scene by the noise, arrived at this moment, and succeeded in tearing the clothes from the poor girl. Miss DAILY was immediately carried to the house of a neighbor, and Miss HARRINGTON taken to her father's residence. Medical aid was at once summoned, and every attention that love and skill could render was used to save the lives of the ladies. But their fate was sealed; the dread intimation of the flames had numbered their days. After an hour's time, they both became conscious, and continued so during the night. They were terribly burned, but their last hours were quiet and peaceful. Between 6 and 7 o'clock their spirits passed from earth to their heavenly home.

The fire in the house was extinguished with but little difficulty, excepting the many ineffectual attempts to enter the room. A dozen buckets of water thrown in from the door extinguished what little fire remained after the oil had burnt itself out.

Forgery in Cleveland—Implication of Two Prominent Citizens.

From the Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer, Jan. 24.

We have to announce the arrest of CHARLES A. PITKIN, a well-known citizen of this city, on the charge of forgery to the amount of $5,000. We made a note of the arrest last evening, but gave no names. The arrest was made on Thursday. The plaintiffs in the case are H. H. LITTLE and FRED. JUDSON. The warrant was issued by GEORGE HESTER, Justice of the Peace, before whom PITKIN was taken yesterday, when the examination was postponed till Monday next, and in default of bail, defendant was committed to jail. He has been quite a prominent citizen of this place. He says he has been deeply in debt for over six months; and it was with a view of relieving himself from financial embarrassment that he foolishly resorted to forgery. To assist him in his criminal proceedings, he inveigled Mr. HENRY B. INGRAHAM into his plans, who negotiated the forged paper. Such names as JOHN SMITH, S. C. PORTER and W. K. CORLETT appeared on the latter. When PITKIN was arrested he denied the charge of forgery *in toto*, declaring that INGRAHAM was the guilty party. INGRAHAM—who is a real estate broker—on the other hand, disclaims all knowledge of the criminal nature of the paper. He has been arrested likewise, but is at liberty on bail.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on "Wasteful Expenditure."

A large congregation assembled last evening at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER preached on the occasion from the following text:

"And when His disciples saw it, they had indignation, saying, To what purpose is this waste?"—Matthew, xxviii., 8.

The reverend gentleman commenced by narrating the scriptural story which tells of the feast at the house of Simon, where were present two sisters, Martha and Mary, the latter of whom poured ointment on Jesus head and wiped His feet with her hair. Such conduct on the part of Mary seemed to the company to indicate that she had forgotten the place and company and propriety of the occasion; but this act on her part was the inspiration of a true and noble love—pure, spiritual, and high—and showed that she possessed a knowledge of the character of the Saviour, of which the others were not so well aware. The value of the ointment thus thought to have been squandered drew from the Saint—Judas Iscariot, who acted as spokesman for the others, and seemed to be most anxious for the comfort of the poor—the remark: "Why this waste; that ointment could have sold for 300 pence." He had not the slightest conception but that it was wasted. The Saviour answered him, "The poor ye have always with ye; me ye have not." The effect of Mary's enthusiasm on Jesus was different from that on the disciples, and his answer told most strongly that the acts of a loving woman, who squandered property for the sake of her religious enthusiasm, were not to be condemned. How beautiful was her act! It was the expression of an intense earnestness of soul. Firm sentimentalism stood high in the Saviour, and he would have returned an equivalent answer to many a man in our day who, under the same circumstances, would have said "Why this waste?" Mothers and young ladies were continually running about serving on committees, and doing other acts of a noble nature, and they were as continually sneered at by those who say "Why thus spend your time and money; why serve on committees," or, as Judas said, "Why this waste when you can sell it for 300 pence?" The mere going to church and giving so much to religion was not sufficient for salvation, and if those of one's household, touched with a finer feeling, wished to carry on a nobler life, no person should stand carping and finding fault with them. The most profitable moment of a man's life was that in which his soul was able to rise by the imagination into the presence of invisible things. Some objected to outward manifestation in religion and prayer; and though those outward manifestations were sometimes carried to excess, yet that was a fault in the right direction. If enthusiasm were all right in secular affairs, why should it be all wrong in religious matters? And if it were right for a man to be enthusiastic in his worldly aims, it was equally right that he should be so in religious matters, and no man should stand by sneering and say, "why this waste of feeling?" He knew poor persons were grateful to such a class of men who recognized a higher nature in them than those who had brought money. Wheat taken from the mummies of Egypt, buried there for 3,000 years, he had seen sprout; and so could many men, having in them the seed of the kingdom of God, sprout, if unearthed and given fresh air, though they had been dead as mummies, and had lain so for years. When persons came to relieve the poor man, it was right that the body should be fed first, but then one should not go away until the soul was relieved. Objections had sometimes been made to the raising of money for foreign missions; but of this he should say if the money so spent did no benefit whatever; if it was buried in the sea, yet the giving of it is a testimony of the spiritual liberality of the people—it was a spiritual offering, and for this and other reasons the donors had every reason to be proud. The reverend gentleman next alluded to church offerings, and said that according to the liberality of a congregation in their own churches, in like manner was their liberality towards other objects. Too much could not be done for a church. He would have a flower committee if he could, for there should be flowers in every church, to bring up to the eyes of little children and others the words of the Saviour, "Consider the lilies, how they grow." A congregation should bestow all the sentiment they could upon a church, work with all enthusiasm, beautify it as much as possible, and give it all the attractions which were possible, and anything so spent was not squandered on the Master. He next spoke briefly on the meanness of being a cheap Christian, and said if persons were to be Christians they should be so in effect. In conclusion he besecched his hearers to act through life in a truly Christian-like manner, for a Christian's life was worth any man's having.

Dangers and Duties of the Times—Sermon by Rev. G. D. Archibald, D.D.

A large audience last evening at the Westminster Church, Twenty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, listened to a sermon by the pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., on "The Dangers and Duties of the Times." The basis of the reverend gentleman's sermon were the following texts:

"This know, also, that in the last days perilous times shall come."—2 Tim. iii., 1; "Be sober, be vigilant."—1 Peter, v., 8.

The speaker said that Paul's words to Timothy might be fitly applied to the present days, for we are truly in the midst of perilous times. The political horizon was very dark at this hour; the wheels of Reconstruction moved slowly under the guidance of an inefficient President; there was danger of unholy compromises, and the aspect of affairs at Washington was very discouraging. In his ambition to extend the territory of our country our Secretary of State had bought ice-berg and volcanoes, for which we could not afford to pay, in view of the immense war-debt recently contracted. The rapidly increasing immigration of the people of Europe to the United States was not without its perils, for these persons, many of them, brought with them all the vices and unholy customs of their own country, and thus poisoned our social system. Popery, too, was spreading itself quickly and surely over the land. It was its boast that before this generation shall have passed away the principles of the Roman Catholic Church will have become the guide of the vast majority of the American people, and that the Papacy will virtually rule the nation. Then rationalistic idea were becoming very prevalent, and threatened to sap the foundation of our religious system. The class of persons that embraced them were crying for perfect liberty, as they called it—meaning, really, license to do whatever one pleases. Down with the Excise and Sabbath laws they said, and it was not improbable that they would succeed in inducing corrupt politicians to favor their theory practically, in the State Legislature. Other dangers, local in their character, were pointed out by the Speaker, who concluded his discourse by remarking upon the duties of Christians in the face of these perils. They should open their eyes to see the dangers in which we are placed; do all in their power to oppose and remove existing evils, working always upon principle, and never acting from mere expediency. Thus letting their lights shine they would do much to scatter the moral darkness that was upon us by correcting the evils of the times.

The Newsboy's Lodging-house—Address

Rutger's Presbyterian Church.

A very large congregation was attracted to the Rutger's Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, last evening, by the services consequent upon the installation of Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, late of the Arch-street Church, Philadelphia, as pastor of the congregation. Every seat in the body of the Church was filled at an early hour, as were also the benches placed in the aisles, and late-comers were obliged to content themselves with standing room in the lobbies.

The sermon was delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., who took as his text, Acts of the Apostles XX. 28.

"Take heed, therefore, unto yourself and to all the flock over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God which He hath purchased with His blood." Upon this passage the speaker founded a discourse partly historical and partly admonitory. He said it was the duty of Christians to maintain a due amount of personal independence, and at the same time to yield a proper submission to the constituted authorities of the Church. These had been established at the very birth of the Church by the acts and teachings of the Apostles, and were also the natural outgrowth of the circumstances surrounding the establishment of Christianity. The first Christians were men who had been converted from the Jewish faith, and it was natural that they should take with them into the new Church the usages to which they had been accustomed in the discipline [illegible] of the Church had been appointed to administer the government, [illegible] of various men of piety, and hence it happened that in the organization of the earliest Christian churches like forms had been established, and persons chosen to administer the government and discipline of the congregations. The Speaker then proceeded to announce at length the duties of the elders in the ancient and the modern Church, and said that in our day when the Press has called the pulpit effete, and profane, and literature has almost entirely absorbed the work of teaching the people, it is imperative that ministers of the Gospel should be steadfast in faith, earnest in labor, and bring to their labor all of intellect that they can, and preach not alone with the fervor of words, but with the greater eloquence of deeds.

After the sermon Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER delivered the charge to the pastor, and the exercises were concluded by the charge to the congregation by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

by Miss Sallie Brownson Goodrich.

Last evening the Newsboy's Lodging-house, on Fulton-street, presented a very interesting scene. Miss SALLY BROWNSON GOODRICH had promised to address the boys, and, in consequence, a large number—about 125—were present. They were seated on benches provided expressly for their accommodation, and throughout the exercises behaved in a remarkably quiet and orderly manner. Many visitors of both sexes were in attendance, and occupied chairs near the Superintendent's desk. As Miss GOODRICH entered the room she was welcomed by the boys with clapping of hands. The exercises were commenced with prayers by Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary of the Society, after which all present joined in singing a hymn. Mr. BRACE and Mr. DU PUA then made brief addresses, after which the former introduced Miss GOODRICH.

The young lady said that it was last Summer, while engaged in delivering a course of lectures for the benefit of a charitable association in the City of Rochester, that she was asked to read a few pages from "Ned Nevins," a book which gives the history of a newsboy of Boston. She had lost the only copy she possessed, and in searching to purchase another, could procure it only at a stationery store, kept by a newsman. In conversation with her he expressed himself deeply interested in that class of children of which the book treated, and was anxious to know if she had ever been to the Newsboy's Lodging-house in Fulton-street. He said he had been there once, and related to her his experience. On inquiry afterward, she learned that what he had said was true. He had been a poor, friendless, ignorant boy, and a victim to all the vices of New-York street life, where he never heard a prayer from Christian lips, nor a single word of kindness. One dark night he was suddenly seized with sickness, and fell helpless to the pavement. He thought he should die, but in his distress another newsboy came along and said: "Well, what are you doing here? Get up and come to our newsboys' house, where you will have a good bed." He complained of not having money, when his good little companion offered to assist him. The two boys then went to the house, where the friendless one was kindly received and provided for by the good-hearted Superintendent. Here it was that he first experienced a kind act, heard the first prayer that ever fell upon his ear, and realized for the first time that somebody in this wide world had an interest in him. Here he conceived, for the first time, the thought that he might work out for himself a position in this world, and obtain salvation in the next. He repented of his sins and became a respected inmate of the house. When he had acquired an education, saved some money, and became ambitious, to do better, he was sent to the West through the agency of the Children's Aid Society, and she knew that to-day he was a respected man, doing a good business in Rochester. He was married to a good woman, who loved him for his kindness to her and honored him for his ambition. He was also father of a little boy whom he was bringing up in the truths of religion. It was no wonder that he felt an interest in this Institution. Miss GOODRICH reminded the boys of the blessings they were receiving, and said they should bend their knees in thankful prayer every night and morning, and cherish the names of the Trustees and those connected with the Institution. She finished by reading a few passages from "NED NEVINS," in which occurs the line, "If I do no wrong, something good will come to me."

The boys expressed their appreciation of the reading by clapping their hands and extending to Miss GOODRICH a vote of thanks. The exercises were then closed with singing and prayer.

Church Missionary Society for Seamen.

A sermon on behalf of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen was delivered last evening at the Church of the Incarnation in Madison-avenue, by Rev. Dr. TYNG. The reverend gentleman took as his text the fifth verse of the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah,

"The abundance of the sea shall be converted to Thee."

After speaking of the grandeur, sublimity and mystery of the sea, the preacher said that to the ancients the sea was but little known. In their frail barks they seldom ventured out of sight of land, and beyond the Pillars of Hercules all was to them an unknown region. Norway was supposed by them to be the *Ultima Thule*—the limits of habitable land. Now we had explored every sea, sounded all their depths, and made charts of them. Our ships spread their sails in every latitude, and came and went with more safety and precision than journeys were formerly performed on land. It might indeed be said, "The abundance of the sea has been converted to thee." The preacher then referred to the labors of the early missionaries, CAREY, MARSHMAN, JUDSON and MORRISON. The time was when a missionary often found it difficult to obtain a passage to the scene of his labors. Now not a ship left our ports that would refuse a passage to one of these messengers of God's word. Dr. TYNG then made an earnest appeal on behalf of the Missionary Society for Seamen. No class of men, he said, are more entitled to our sympathy and care than sailors. On them the world's progress may be said to depend. To them we are indebted for many of the comforts and luxuries of our homes. For us they brave all the dangers of the deep, and dare a thousand things that we, on land, can have but little conception of. No class of men stand more in need of spiritual instruction, and none have so few opportunities of obtaining it. He was informed that the Society for whom he spoke is greatly in need of help, and he hoped it would be forthcoming.

The pastor of the church then made a brief statement to the effect that the Society has three missionary stations, and that last year it afforded spiritual instruction to about 1,500 sailors, and material aid to such as stood in need of it. The Society desired to obtain sufficient funds to rebuild its floating church in the East River, which was sunk some time ago.

On the conclusion of these remarks a collection was taken up, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

Farewell Sermon of Rev. Dr. J. B. Thomas.

Last evening a very large audience assembled in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, to listen to the farewell sermon of Rev. Dr. J. B. THOMAS, who has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of San Francisco, for which place he is to sail next Saturday. The text was, "Shut up the words and seal the book"—Daniel, xii., 4—and the sermon was mainly devoted to reflections associated with his closing ministry at this church, of which he has been pastor since July, 1864.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST ON A CORONER'S WARRANT.—On the 20th of January an affray occurred on the Erie Railroad Pier, at the foot of Duane-street, when EPHRAIM COON, a watchman, shot MARTIN SALMON. The accused was arrested at the time, but the injured man refusing to make a complaint, both were fined $10, and COON was discharged. SALMON becoming worse, Coroner KEENAN, on Saturday, proceeded to his residence, No. 18 Desbrosses-street, and took his *ante-mortem* examination, and issued his warrant for the arrest of COON, who was taken into custody, and committed to await the result of SALMON's injuries.

EXTENSION OF LAURENS-STREET.—A petition has been laid before the Common Council for the widening and extension of Laurens-street. It is proposed to widen the street twenty-five feet on its north side, and to cut it through to Waverley-place, so that it will form a means of communication between the present termination of the Fifth-avenue and West Broadway. It is believed that this will tend to relieve Broadway to a considerable extent.

THE BODY OF CAPT. DEPEYSTER.—The remains of Capt. AUGUSTUS DE PEYSTER, late Governor of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, who is supposed to have fallen into the water and been drowned, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, have not yet been found. A reward of $250 is offered for their recovery.

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.—The grand fancy dress ball of the Liederkranz Society will take place at the Academy of Music Thursday, Feb. 20. Preparations are in progress on a large scale, and the indications are that this will be one of the most notable of these ever-brilliant reunions.

EARLY CLOSING.—At a regular meeting of the Grocers', Tea Dealers' and Clerks' Early Closing Association, last Thursday evening, it was unanimously resolved that all grocers and tea dealers in the city be requested to close their stores at 8 o'clock P. M., on and after Monday, Feb. 3, 1868, Saturday excepted.

A VISIT TO MOSCOW, with Sketches of Russian Life, is announced as the subject of a lecture by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, this (Monday) evening. The reverend doctor's personal experience and recollections will, doubtless, prove highly interesting.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRES.—Shortly after midnight, yesterday morning, Officer CARPENTER, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, while patrolling his beat, discovered smoke issuing from the shoe-store of ROBERT DUNKIN, No. 205 Fulton-avenue. The officer immediately gave the alarm, and then broke open the store, which he found to be on fire. With the assistance of Officer JONES he succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mr. DUNKIN's loss amounts to $400; insured in the Germania Company, New-York, for the full amount. The building is owned by Mr. E. MACOMBER; the damage to it is $100; insured. The fire extended to the adjoining jewelry-store of A. J. JONES; the damage to his stock was $250, insured in the Etna, of Hartford, for $1,000. This fire was discovered by Mr. [illegible]; damage trifling; insured.... A fire occurred yesterday in the feed store of D. [illegible], DeKalb-street, near Tillary. The loss was slight, only $10; and the fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FEEDING THE HUNGRY.—The Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District having extended an invitation to the destitute to partake of a breakfast of coffee and bread and butter at Hamilton Hall, Fourth and North Fifth-streets, yesterday morning, about fifteen persons responded. The occasion was quite an interesting one. The young men of the Association made their guests feel quite comfortable. At the conclusion of the repast, some children from the Howard Mission were introduced and sang several hymns, and feeling remarks were made by City Missionary WILLETS, Rev. Mr. BOOLE, and others. A similar entertainment will be produced every Sabbath morning during the winter.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED THIEF.—A suspicious looking youth was arrested last evening while attempting to enter the basement door of the residence of Mr. HOWE, No. 91 Clark-street. He was caught by some persons in the house, who gave him in charge to a police officer. The prisoner gave his name as JOHN VAN VOORHEES. There were several suspicious circumstances connected with him which warranted the officers in detaining him in custody.

WOMAN DROWNED.—Officer SMITH, Forty-first Precinct, reported the drowning of a Mrs. FINLAN, yesterday morning, at Prentice's Dock, foot of Montague-street. Mrs. FINLAN and her husband, while attempting to go on board the barge *Ellen*, then lying at the dock, fell into the river. Mr. FINLAN was rescued by the hands of a vessel close by, but his wife was drowned before any assistance could be rendered. Her body was shortly afterward recovered by Officers SMITH and REEHAN, and some citizens.

TEMPERANCE MEETING AT THE PARK THEATRE.—A large temperance meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. The meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. BENNETT, who briefly introduced Mr. DUDLEY and Mr. CARSWELL, both of whom spoke on the evil effects of intemperance. A collection having been made the meeting closed.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—An unmarried woman, named HANNAH REIDDY, 42 years of age, committed suicide, at No. 20 Grand-street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, by strangling herself with a scarf, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind. She was a native of England.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The dead body of a male child was brought to the Forty-third Precinct Station-house yesterday by Officer CONNER. The body was found in a lot in Hicks-street, corner of Raphelier-street, and was sent to the dead-house by the Coroner.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning the shop of Messrs. DARGAN & MCGOUGH, in John-street, near Little-street, was broken into by some person or persons unknown, and some lead and copper, valued at $50, was stolen therefrom.

BREACH OF THE EXCISE LAW.—A man named STEWART was arrested yesterday by Officer SMITH, Forty-second Precinct, on a charge of having sold liquor without license.

COALBARGE SUNK.—A barge, laden with coal, was sunk by the ice at the foot of South Third-street, E. D., yesterday morning. Two other barges were recently sunk in the same neighborhood.

NEW-JERSEY.

FOUND DEAD UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.—Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, commenced an inquest yesterday on the body of HENRY HAGER, who was found dead on Saturday morning on the premises of DEIDRICK MEYERS, a farmer, at Seacaucus, under rather peculiar circumstances. MEYERS testified that the deceased had been in his employ about two years and a half, receiving wages during the summer time, and doing chores for his board in the winter. HAGER eat his supper about 7 o'clock on Friday evening, and went to bed, where he usually slept, in the upper part of a story and a half house, separate from the dwelling, about 10 o'clock, at which time he was apparently well. About 8 o'clock the next morning, MEYERS called HAGER, and not receiving any answer, went up stairs, and found him on his knees, on the floor, with his face on the bed, with life extinct; his clothes were on; he had a feather bed to lay on and one to cover over him, but they had not been used that night. The deceased was a temperate man, and appeared to be satisfied with his place. The inquest was adjourned a couple of days, and in the meantime Dr. CHABERT will make a post mortem examination.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN BY HANGING.—An aged German woman, named SOPHIA WANNER, who resided with her two sons, in Bergen-avenue, Hudson City, committed suicide yesterday afternoon, by hanging. The act was committed in her bedroom, by means of a strip of muslin which had been torn from a sheet, one end of which was attached to a hook used for hanging up a looking-glass, and the other end was tied in a noose around the neck of the deceased. When discovered, at 1 P. M., life was extinct. Coroner WHITE being notified proceeded to to the house, but one of the sons being absent and the other drunk, he was unable to gain any particulars, and therefore postponed the inquest until to-day.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—An aged woman, Mrs. HARTIGAN, who was run over on Saturday afternoon by an Erie Railway locomotive, near the Provost-street crossing, in Jersey City, and had both legs cut off, died of her injuries at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The accident is said to have been the result of carelessness on the part of deceased. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

Consols for money and account....92⅝@93

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....73

Illinois Central Railway Shares....88

Erie Railway Shares....48¾

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds....33½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862..75¾

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

COTTON closes firm. The sales to-day foot up 15,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands....7⅝@7¾d.

Middling Orleans....8@8⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 45s. 3d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s. 6d. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, dull at 75s. for New Eastern Prime Mess. Lard steady at 51s. for fine American. Cheese, 53s. 3d. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 24s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 42s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 2½d. for refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ₩ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ₩ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ₩ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ₩ ton for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 25—3 P. M.

PETROLEUM—43s. ¾d. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 25.

Exchange on London 12¾ ₩ cent. premium. Exchange on Paris ¾ ₩ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York at long sight for gold 1¾, and at short sight 3¾ ₩ cent. premium. LARD, 15c.@16c. in tierces, and 17c. ₩ B. in 25 B tins. HOOPS—for long-shaved, $50, and short-shaved, $40. HAMS, $13 ₩ cwt. for sugar-cured, and $13 for ordinary. POTATOES, $5@$6 ₩ bbl. BUTTER scarce. FREIGHTS scarce.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 26.

Exchange on the United States, in gold, 3¾ ₩ cent. premium for long sight, and 2¾ ₩ cent. for short sight.

SUGAR—The market closed heavy and inanimate last night, but prices are without quotable change.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR less active and firm; Spring Extras, $10@$10 50. WHEAT dull and opened at a decline of 1c.@2½c., which was recovered and closed at $2 17@$2 17½ for No. 2; other grades are nominal. NEW CORN is moderately active at a decline of 1c.@1¼c.; sales at 81c.@82c.; old dull at 86c. OATS dull at 58c. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY active and advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $2 10@$2 12½ for No. 2, and $2 10 by sample. PROVISIONS firmer; Standard Mess Pork, $20; Straight brands, $20 50. LARD firmer at 12¾c.@12¾c., for good to choice. SWEET-PICKLED MEATS dull. HAMS, 11½c.@12c., packed. BULK MEATS very quiet; Shoulders, 7½c. loose. GREEN MEATS quiet and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull at $7@$8 25 for light and heavy. LIVE HOGS steady at $6 87½@$6 10 for common to good. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $5 75@$7 75 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 Dressed Hogs, 1,300 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 2,200 bushels Corn, 4,200 Dressed Hogs, 1,500 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON quiet. FLOUR quiet at yesterday's advance, with but little demand. WHEAT firm; Winter Red, $2 50@$2 65; Winter White, $2 60@$2 70. CORN quiet and drooping at 87c.@89c. OATS weak at 67c.@70c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY held higher; small sales at $2@$2 25. PROVISIONS—Only a small business; Mess Pork, $20 50@$20 60; Bacon retails at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, and 11½c.@12c. for Clear Sides; plain Hams, 12c.@18c., Sugared, 15c.@17c. LARD firm at 12c.@12¼c. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 500 sacks Wheat, 2,600 sacks Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON active, and advanced ¼c.; Middling, 17¼c.@17⅜c.; sales, 3,500 bales; receipts, 1,109 bales; exports, 3,121 bales. SUGAR quiet; Common, 9¼c.@10c.; Fair, 12c.@12¾c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13¾c. MOLASSES firm; Common, 58c.@62c.; Choice, 75c.@80c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $10; Double Extra, $10 50@$10 75; Treble do., $11 50@$13 50. OATS dull and unchanged. BRAN, $1 30. HAY, $1 20. CORN firm; White, 97c.; Yellow, $1. PORK inactive and unchanged. BACON and LARD unchanged. Sterling Exchange, $149@$152. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ per cent. discount. GOLD, $138¾.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales, 800 bbls., at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT in demand; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $2 35, and 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. CORN quiet; sales, 400 bushels Mixed Western $1 25. CORN MEAL, $2 75 per cwt. MILL FEED—Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 61c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR dull and small sales at unchanged rates. WHEAT inactive; sales, 1,000 bush. No. 2 Spring, at $2 32. CORN very dull; sales, 1 car-load new, on track, at $1 03½; 1 car-load of old at $1 12. OATS nominal at 74c. for Western, in store. RYE neglected. PEAS nominal at $1 [illegible] for heavy Canada free. MESS PORK, $20 50 for heavy [illegible]. LARD firm at 13½c. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales 300 head at 9¾c.@9½c. as to weight. BARLEY, nominal at $1 75 for Canadian.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR AND WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull and heavy at [illegible]; no demand for shelled. OATS quiet at [illegible]. RYE steady at $1 55@$1 58. BARLEY [illegible] for Fall, and $2 10 for Spring State. COTTON active and higher; sales of Middling at 15¾c., but little was offered. DRESSED HOGS firm. PROVISIONS steady and firm. LARD firm and in demand at 12¾c.; higher was asked, but little was offered. GOLD, 139, buying.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 55 hhds. at full prices; Lugs, $5@$6; Common Leaf to selections, $7 50@$19. FLOUR—Superfine, $7 50@$8; Fancy, $12. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 40. CORN, 80c.@85c. OATS, 65c.@66c. LARD, 12½c.@13c. for new, and 11¾c. for old. MESS PORK, $20@$21 for old and new. BACON—Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. COTTON, 15½c.@15¾c. WHISKY nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Double Extras, $10 25. WHEAT drooping, at $2 09¼ for No. 1, cash, and $2 10 seller next week, and $1 97½@$1 98 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 60c. CORN dull at 86c. RYE steady at $1 50. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 25@$8 25. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Jan. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 1c.; sales of Amber at $2 66. CORN declined 1c.; sales of New at 88c.@90c. OATS held at 64c. for No. 1. RYE—Sales of No. 2 at $1 40. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $7 50@$8 25.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON excited; Middlings, 17c.@17¼c. FAMILY FLOUR firm. MESS PORK—Market bare. BACON scarce. CLEAR SIDES, 13c.@13½c. CORN heavy at 85c.@90c. OATS, 77c.@78c.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON—The market is bare; sales, 3,300 bales; middling, 16½c.@16¾; receipts, 4,066 bales; the market closed firm.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm, at 50c. ROSIN advanced; strained, $2@$2 12½; No. 1, $3@$3 25. COTTON steady, at 16½c. for middling. TAR, $1 85.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON active, but the light stock restricts business; sales, 2,113 bales; receipts, 4,031 bales; exports, 9,635 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON firmer; sales, 585 bales; receipts, 939 bales; Middling, 16¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 25.

COTTON quiet, buyers are holding off; sales 350 bales; Middlings, 17@17¼c.; receipts, 2,080 bales.

[Advertisement]

Because a person has a bad cough it should not be inferred that consumption has set in, although a case of consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing cough. Where, however, a predisposition to pulmonary disease exists, a cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully-selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, Dec. 3, 1867.—E. HOLMES, Esq., No. 161 Broadway, New-York—Sir: The Executive Committee have ordered the Burglar Alarm Telegraph to be put in the Chaplain's house. I trust you will do the job without delay. Yours, truly,
ISRAEL C. JONES, Supt.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Jan. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Jan. 30	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
France	Feb. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, ETC.,

Morro Castle	Jan. 30	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Feb. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at the General Post-office at 6:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Havana, by the *Lord Lovell*, close at the General Post-office at — P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of 3d-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 26—*In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow*—Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Geo. Coles, P. C. Pendleton, Joseph Muller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 5 11 | Moon rises.. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 24 | Gov. Island.10 [illegible] | Hell Gate .. 11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.) Donaldson, Glasgow Jan. 8, via Moville 9th, with mdse. and 100 passengers to Henderson Bros. Encountered strong westerly gales throughout the entire passage. Jan. 15, passed steamship Britannia, bound east.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool and Queenstown, via Boston Jan. 24, with mdse. to E. Cunard.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Brown & Davis.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Thetis, Waldon, Providence.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Steamer Vicksburg, Hall, Providence.

Bark Catherine Scott, (Br.,) Robertson, Shields, and 48 ds. from the Isle of Wight, with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Made the Southern passage; had fine weather up to Cape Hatteras.

Bark Singarelle, Schmidt, Salem, Mass., Jan. 18, with mdse. to F. Alexandre & Sons. Left no vessels.

Bark Yumuri, (of Boston,) Johnson, Ensenada Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Scott, Son & Co. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt Oct. 28, with mdse. to De Groot & Peck. Has had continual westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Linda Stewart, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe. Has had strong N. W. gales on the coast for last 10 ds.

Bark Sunnyside, (of Boston,) Flinn, Buenos Ayres Dec. 8, via Montevideo 9th, with hides to George Savory.

Bark Susanna, (Ham.,) Luth, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., via Hampton Roads Jan. 24, with coffee to Munsinger & Pruipio.

Bark F. Tupper, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Ford, Demerara 34 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras with strong N. W. gales. Jan. 5, lat. 37, lon. 73, had a heavy gale from N. W.; shipped a sea, stove small boat on deck.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Hattie Page, Haley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, (of Calais,) McRae, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. Irving, Chamberlain, Great Egg Harbor.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Boynton, Virginia.

Schr. L. P. Hallock, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Ellen S. Story, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. Martin Haskell, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. John Ann, Hilton, Chincoteague.

Schr. J. W. Rose, Risley, Chincoteague.

Schr. Eugene Curtis, Collins, Chincoteague.

SAILED—Steamships Worcester, Baltimore; City of Port-au-Prince, Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

Spoken, &c.

Bomely—Dutch brig, from Rio Janeiro for Hampton Roads, Jan. 21, off Cape Hatteras.

Medan—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, Dec. 28, lat. 25 35, lon. 38 57.

Plantaganet—Br. steamship, from Port-au-Prince for Liverpool, Jan. 12, lat. 23 50 N., lon. 63 40.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 26—Arr. brigs John Armstrong, Long, Turk's Island; Rolling Wave, Snow, Galveston; schrs. Henry P. Russell, Savannah; Mark Hall, Wilmington, N. C.; Arctic, Garwood, Georgetown, D. C.; P. L. Smith, [illegible], Tanner, Susan, Baltimore; Robert Myhan, New-York. Below, brig W. H. Blackmore, from New-Orleans.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 26—Arr. schrs. Wm. Ames and John C. Williams, New-York. The pilot boat Maryland reports passed up brig Ateeda, from Rio for Baltimore; passed out barks Delaware, for Demerara; Sydenham, for Liverpool; brigs Sarah Ann, for Pernambuco; Jones, for Newfoundland; Water Witch, for Cuba; Ponderosa, for Trinidad; schrs. Agra, Halifax; M. D. Haskell, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26—Arr. ships Albany, Glasgow; Limonala, Marseilles; W. H. Prescott, Rio Janeiro; Sarah, Newcastle, Australia. Sld., ship Intrepid, for Liverpool, with a full cargo of wheat.

HAVANA, Jan. 26—The steamship Liberty arr. to-day from New-Orleans on her way to Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26—Arr. steamship Zodiac, New-York; ship Beronia, Boston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26—Arr. brig Talentine, Matanzas. Sld., schr. Yankee Blade for West Indies.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 8, brigs Rush, for New-York in 6 days; Queen of the South; do. 4 days; schr. Annie Whiting, do. 5 days.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 8, barks Belvidere and Fearless, for Antwerp Jan. 10.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—The steamship Manhattan, Capt. Williams, which left New-York on the 15th inst., touched at this port to-day, and subsequently sailed for Liverpool.

Only a Few Days More.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL

IN AID OF THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

TO BE HELD AT

IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. G. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.

TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Opening March, Greeting....MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment...DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons....STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer...LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ, and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley....C. KOPPITZ.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture, William Tell....ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Masourka, Arm in Arm....STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City....STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD....ARDITI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair....HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore....VERDI.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the

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NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

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SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868,

we will distribute half a million of dollars of the profits, in shares, to our subscribers. One share returned to every subscriber. One share, cash, twenty thousand dollars; one share, cash, ten thousand dollars; one share, cash, four thousand dollars. Other shares, cash, amounting to sixty-one thousand dollars. Other shares, sewing-machines, pianos, melodeons, gents' gold watches, ladies' gold watches, silver watches, &c., amounting to four hundred thousand dollars. Positively no postponement. A committee, to be chosen by the subscribers, will distribute SATURDAY, Feb. 8, 1868, the above-named shares. The Committee's report will be published in KELLEY'S WEEKLY.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 123, Jan. 25, 1868.
78, 55, 41, 77, 54, 37, 58, 21, 69, 38, 14, 48, 12, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 124, Jan. 25, 1868.
65, 10, 24, 5, 25, 16, 47, 8, 55, 49, 22, 2.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 23, Jan. 25, 1868.
12, 64, 11, 2, 27, 39, 13, 22, 28, 54, 28, 57, 17.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS D, Jan. 25, 1868.
26, 50, 75, 78, 37, 61, 70, 3, 67, 69, 85, 48, 39.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.